Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &C.

VOL. XXXIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1865. NO. 11.

Maine Farmer.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Something about the "Experiment Stations" of Germany.

At the late session of the Board of Agriculture, the Experiment Stations of Germany and their results, were mentioned several times in connection with the subject of our proposed Industrial School, and something on a similar plan suggested for our own State. In connection therewith, a letter was read from Prof. Samuel W. Johnson of Yale College, which gave a brief account of these stations, what they wanted, and what we wanted of them; and in some of the earlier volumes of the *Country Gentleman*, Mr. Johnson gave an account of these Experiment Stations as he saw them in Germany in the summer of 1854. Thinking that, at this time further knowledge of them and the work they have been accomplishing, would be of interest to our readers, we present the following particulars in regard to their establishment, and in our miscellaneous department, insert from one of their annual reports the observations on milch cows made in the summer of 1853 at the Station at Meockern. It shows with what minuteness the details of the subject are investigated.

These Stations—of which there are now a large number—are in part supported by Government, while others are maintained wholly by private subscriptions; both being legalized by the authority of the land. They are devoted to the advancement of agriculture by means of scientific investigations carried on in close connection with practical experiment. This object is promoted by the co-operation of a practical farmer and a man of science, and the experiments and investigations undertaken are mainly directed to the following particulars:

1. The growth of plants—the conditions affecting them generally, and in particular, the influence of the constituents of the atmosphere, of the soil, of manures, and of the preparation of the soil upon the crops, and also the various hindrances to vegetable developement.

2. The ingredients of plants and their action on the animal organism. The various kinds of feed, their composition and their value for the production of flesh, milk, wool, &c.

3. Meteorological observations.

4. The cultivation of plants little known (new varieties, &c.,) and the determination of their value.

5. Testing of agricultural implements and machines.

6. The construction of authentic tables of comparative numbers, having reference to all branches of agriculture; as, for example, tables giving the relative values of feed.

The management of these investigations is under the direction of a practical farmer and a gentleman of ample scientific attainments, and the institution or "Experiment Station" falls therefore into two divisions—that of practical agriculture and that of natural science:—a most simple, natural and direct disposition of an important matter, one which has been the subject of much discussion and many and diverse plans. How far the above is suited to our own wants we cannot say, but certainly no plan could be better devised for the objects sought to be attained. We submit whether county agricultural Societies could make a better disposition of their funds—they are not likely to do it at present—which are usually divided into school-boy prizes, and in too many instances result in no direct good to the community and in establishing nothing not before known; than in appropriating them through some such channel as the above, to the positive demonstration to some now unknown and disputed matter. Are there not in each county, practical and progressive farmers, who would be willing to do their part, provided from the funds of the Society and individual contributions a gentleman competent to superintend the scientific part could be obtained, to carry out such a plan as those in operation at the Experiment Stations of Germany—even if in one county but a single matter could be taken up, investigated and demonstrated beyond a doubt? And if each county in the State could thus invcstigate only one of the multitude of disputed points in our agriculture, what a vast amount of tangible facts could be added to the now limited stock of knowledge upon these matters.

The above plan comprehends one of the most important principles in agricultural instruction, viz.: The union of practical with scientific knowledge. The two cannot be divided, they must go hand in hand. The results obtained in the laboratory by the man of science must be tested upon the farm by the exact experiments of a practical man; and too much importance cannot be attached to this principle by those considering the subject of agricultural instruction. It should be the base and superstructure of whatever plan or method is adopted for the education of the industrial classes.

That "Reversable Mower."

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in your paper of January 19th, 1865, a piece headed, "Reversable Mower," written by a man who says there is a machine adapted to the use of the one horse farmer, which he calls Darby's Reversable Mower. Now if you have the means of knowing, and would inform me through your paper, where such a machine can be had, and at what price, likewise, what amount of ground can be mowed with them hourly, with a general description of the same &c, I will be very much obliged.

Brownville, Feb. 1865. Subscriber.

Note. In conversation with a prominent farmer some weeks ago, in answer to the question what mower he was intending to use the coming summer, he replied that he should get the "Reversable Mower." Upon further inquiry we found his entire knowledge of such a machine was obtained from the article that appeared in the *Farmer* and to which our correspondent, alludes. We have also had numerous inquiries from other sources regarding the mower. At the time the article was inserted we were in considerable doubt as to the practicability of the thing, but as the writer gave his name and address in full, we could no less than insert his communication. The doubts which then appeared in our minds about the working of a *Reversable* Mower upon the plan described, have been strengthened by more thought upon the subject—and we are inclined to think the machine in question only existed in the fertile brain of some ingenious Yankee. We can give our correspondent no additional information regarding the mower, and invite the views and opinions of our correspondents upon it, together with whatever *facts* any one may have concerning such a machine.—Ed.

Inquiries from a Young Farmer.

Mr. Editor:—There has been much said and written lately in the *Farmer* and elsewhere in relation to "Sheep husbandry," but nothing that exactly touched my case. My circumstances are such (having no one capable of taking charge of a Dairy) that it would not be profitable for me to keep a large number of cows, so have turned my attention to sheep mostly. Now as it will be necessary for me another year to enlarge my inclosure for sheep, I could with comparitively small expense fence the whole pasture for sheep and let all the stock consisting of but two cows and a horse, beside the sheep, run together. I wish to enquire of you or some one of experience what the effect would be, if bad or otherwise.

I also wish to enquire your opinion of the relative merits of native or *improved* (so called) breeds of sheep. Is not the native breed for farmers in general, with the same care in breeding etc., more profitable than investing money in high priced Bucks of Merino or any other breed. Such is my opinion, although I have had no experience in it at all.

I have kept sheep but three years and am going to give my experience in the use of sheep manure and wish to know if there is a better way of using it than I have followed. The first year I planted potatoes on clear manure thrown out and spread over the yard in March. The result was the potatoes were very poor being rough and scurvy. Now I throw out manure in April, mix with horse manure and partly decayed straw, poor hay, brakes etc., spread over the yard the summer before, so that I have a mixture of about half and half manure and straw, and potatoes planted upon it have done better for me than ever before being large and smooth and producing a good yield. I also get all the strength of the manure, and that cannot be said of any other method.

What do you and the readers of the *Farmer* think? I am willing to learn.

A Young Farmer.

February 9th, 1865.

Note. We hope some of our correspondents will give a "Young Farmer" practical information upon the subject embraced in his letter. Meanwhile we throw out one or two suggestions.

1. According to our own experience and observation, sheep allowed to run with cattle—provided the pasture is not overstocked—do better than where they are kept in a pasture by themselves, but the cattle do not do as well.

2. Nearly all improvements in breeds of sheep have resulted from "purchasing high priced bucks of the Merino and other breeds," and crossing them upon the native sheep. Doubtless the native breeds with good care and judicious breeding can be improved and made more productive, but this improvement can be more readily and satisfactorily attained by crossing with some of the improved breeds. By so doing special objects are reached, as for instance, fine wool or a good carcass for the market, in a more direct manner than could be sought by a long course of breeding with the native sheep.

3. Sheep manure makes a very valuable dressing, if properly applied. It should be mixed with other manures, muck or loam. One of the best crops of corn we ever raised was upon loamy soil manured with sheep manure and muck. The muck was carted into the sheep house in the fall, and in the spring it was mixed thoroughly and put into the hill. We have known excellent results to follow where sheep manure had been spread upon the snow in April, and received the spring rains upon it before being plowed under. Applied in this manner as a top dressing to grass lands its effects have in numerous instances been very marked.—Ed.

Goodrich's New Seedling Potatoes.

All our readers are doubtless well acquainted with the labors of the late lamented Rev. C. E. Goodrich in producing new varieties of seedling potatoes—a work to which he devoted many years of his useful life with great success. In 1863, when the rot prevailed to so alarming an extent throughout the country, the Goodrich seedlings passed that severe trial without injury. This is a very high commendation. We wish now to speak of three new sorts of potatoes which originated with Mr. Goodrich in 1859 and 1860, and named as follows:

1—The Calico. A seedling of the Garnet Chili, originated in 1859. It is a little above the medium size, yields well (producing in 1864 over three hundred bushels to the acre) ripens a little earlier than the Garnet Chili, has a firm, crisp flesh, cooks white and dry, and is considered a very desirable potato for winter use.

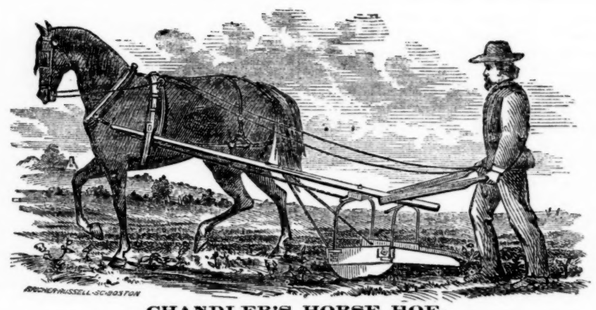
2—The Early Goodrich. Originated in 1860 from the Cuzco. The table quality of this potato is very good, and is No. 1, in every respect. All who have cultivated it speak in the highest terms of the healthfulness, quality and productiveness of this variety. It is as early as the well known early June and though it matured during the protracted drought of the past summer, it yielded three hnndred and fifty bushels to the acre.

3—The Gleason. This is a seedling of 1860. In 1864 upon the farm attached to the New York State Lunatic Asylum, the yield of this seedling was at the rate of four hundred bushel to the acre, while the tubers were not overgrown, being unexceptional in size, of pure grain, white when cooked, and especially valuable as a winter table potato.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Heffron of Utica N. Y. in this number of the *Farmer*, who has a few of the above varieties to send out this spring. We hope some of our farmers will give them a trial.

"Kennebec Horticultural Society."

A bill incorporating the "Kennebec Horticultural Society" has passed to be enacted in our State Legislature. The effort to incorporate such a society commenced among a few gentleman in this city and Hallowell, who were present at the last annual meeting of the old "Maine Pomological Society," and we are glad it has been so far successful. There is now much work to be accomplished by the Society, and we hope all will come up to it with ready hands. The Society will probably hold an exhibition the coming season, and we suggest a library, and discussional meeting once a month—perhaps in this city, Hallowell and Gardiner alternately—as among the means to be used in promoting the objects of the Association. More anon.



CHANDLER'S HORSE HOE.

Chandler's Horse Hoe.

This practical machine, which is worked by one horse, and is designed to take the place of the hand hoe in the field work of covering and hoeing, is well known to our readers—but since its first introduction, it has been very much improved and perfected, and all who have used it give strong expressions of approbation in its favor. A large number were made last year, but the manufacturers were unable to supply the demand, and those wishing them the present season will do well to send their orders at once. Planting and hoeing come in a busy time—consequently there is not so much done as there should be; and the inventor, being a practical farmer, has long seen the necessity of something to assist in this laborious part of agriculture, and has been experimenting the last three years perfecting a Hoe that might be worked by a horse, and do the work formerly done by hand efficiently. The advertisement of the proprietors will be found in our paper, who say in their circular: "It is so constructed that it may be adjusted to guage and furrow the rows in the neatest possible manner It may be adjusted to form the drill of any size or shape; and for hoeing it may be adjusted to clean up all the ground between the rows, and do the hilling to suit the operator. The Hoe pulverizes the ground and leaves it light, and in the same time spent in cultivating the old way, the most of the hoeing may be done."

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Thoughts on Breeding—No. 1.

Mr. Editor:—The great demand for horses for army purposes has so much reduced the stock in Maine that many are now turning their attention to the raising of colts, not only to replace those they have sold, but believing that the present demand and high prices paid for *good* horses will make it pay to raise them. I know of some who will, the coming season, make their selections of both sire and dam to breed from, who have thus far had no experience; and in the hope of benefiting some one of them I offer such suggestions as I believe to be sound, and safe to follow.

At the present time Maine is far behind some of her sister States in the advantages she offers for the increase of fine bred horses. We are not favored as New York, for instance, with a large number of thoroughbred sires to select from, and it is alone through a large infusion of thoroughbred blood in our own State that we can ever hope to attain to the high degree of excellence for which New York stands pre-eminent. We want some wholesome legislation to get rid of the hundreds of undersized and unsound stallions in the State, and to encourage the introduction of sound and well bred ones in their stead. If sufficient tax were put upon stallions so that none but those who had good ones could afford to keep them, you would not find every other horse you meet in some of our country towns to be entire. Many of these horses stand for a mere nominal price, and travel from place to place to barter their services with our farmers, while it is safe to say that seven eighths of all the colts they get are not worth the *powder and shot to blow their brains out*. When our farmers learn that only by employing good sound horses, and mares, too, can they become successful breeders, will they reject all such traveling dunghills, and act upon the good old rule that like begets like.

We have quite a number of horses in the State that are worthy of patronage—young, sound, and well bred sires; and if to these we send only our best mares we shall have *begun right*, and that is alway the forerunner of success. Here is where for late years has been the great drawback; our best mares have been sold or used for drivers, and the old and unsound ones made to produce the colts. Here then lies the remedy and the disease, for I believe there are no constitutional defects or unsoundness in either the sire or dam that may not be perpetuated in their offspring.

Independent of accidents, all deviations from a state of health in the mare may be considered more or less transmitted to her, because, in a thoroughly sound constitution no ordinary treatment, such as work or training consists of, will produce disease. All constitutional defects then, such as spavins, ring-bones, large splents, curby hocks, bad feet, whether from contraction or from too flat and a thin sole, should be avoided. In all cases the breeder must make up his mind as to just what he wants, and then select his mares and sires from such animals as belong to families which have long been noted for the qualities he is in search of. If there is any principle whatever in breeding a man should not put all kinds of mares to one horse. However much a favorite he may be, or how good a horse, he cannot be suited to all mares. A man has got a favorite mare that has got some good quality—she is a good roadster, or fast, perhaps—and he breeds from her to reproduce that quality in her colt. But suppose that mare is unsound, spavined or ring-boned, or has any kindred disease, is she not just as likely to transmit some one if not all of her bad qualities as she is her good one? I believe it is far easier to breed unsound horses than it is sound ones The nigher we get to just what we breed for the more difficult do we find it, as we do to reach perfection in any other work we may undertake. A man may breed for speed alone, but how often does he get it? There is not one horse in a hundred that are raised throughout the country that can trot a mile in three minutes—not one in a thousand that can trot in two forty. Did you ever realize that a horse that trots his mile in two minutes and forty seconds has got to trot eleven yards every second for the entire distance? I think that but four horses that were ever raised in Maine have beat 2 30. viz: Mac, Zack Taylor, Independence, and Belle of Portland; while 2 50 is the average speed of all the races that are trotted. Maine also produced the mare that foaled Trustee, who trotted twenty miles within the hour; I allude to Fanny Pullen, who was raised, I think, on the Kennebec.

You may breed an apparently sound colt from an unsound mare or horse, and may say to me to contradict my theory, "Here is a promising two or three year old colt from my old mare;" but nine times out of ten it is a promise that can have no fulfillment, for as soon as you begin to work that colt he becomes lame, and *breaks down just where the old mare did* and you colt is worthless Horsemen in New York have said to me, "Why don't your Maine horses stand their work better? they come here and trot one or two fast heats, or one or two races, and then break down." If I could show you the sires and dams of these horses you would see that it is hereditary. Would it not be worth something to you if you were purchasing a valuable horse to know that his sire and dam were sound and lived to be old without getting lame or breaking down in their track? I think it would. It is known by experience that the good or bad points of the progenitors of the sire or dam are almost as likely to appear again in the offspring as those of the immediete parents in which they are dormant. Look at Ethan Allen to cite a case. I think he is sound, and at one time his services were in great demand as the fastest stallion on the turf. But his stock proved a failure, and that too, after having the benefit of the best mares in the country. His colts were most of them unsound, and many of them ring-boned. How is this? you say. Will you wonder when I tell that the old white mare that foaled Ethan and that was bought for fifteen dollars was ring-boned? Geo. H. Bailey.

Portland, February, 14th, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Turnip Culture.

The *Genesee Farmer* publishes a statement of Sanford Howard, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who traveled in Canada West the past autumn. He says "The extent to which root culture is carried on in Canada would surprise some of our farmers. The Swedish turnip (the ruta baga) is the principal root, and of this I found from ten to twenty acres or more on farms in general. Mr. Stone, I was informed, had fifty acres; many of the farmers say their crop will reach from eight hundred to one thousand bushels to the acre." I have had some experience in root culture, but am somewhat "surprised at the extent to which it is carried on in Canada," and am quite as much surprised, or at a loss to know what farmers in general can do with so large a crop of turnips. What stock can they feed them to? Will you or some of your correspondents inform us what stock ruta bagas are best adapted to for winter feed. Are they good for sheep, particularly ewes that are with lamb? Is there any danger of injuring the lambs by making them weak, by feeding the mothers on turnips?

My crop of ruta bagas last season was grown among corn, between the hills on half an acre. On the half acre I had about a fair crop of corn, two cart loads of pumpkins and two hundred and seventy-five bushels of turnips. I have better success growing turnips with corn than when planted alone, and think they are less likely to be injured by insects. L.

Albany, Jan. 16, 1865.

Note. We are sorry the above has not been inserted before. It has been overlooked in our drawer where it had got placed with the some private papers. The ruta baga is a valuable crop for feeding to neat cattle and sheep in the winter season. Turnips contain about eighty-six per of water, and only one and a half per cent. of nitrogenous substances—hence it is evident that animals must eat large quantities of them to produce much increase in size—but in the winter, when they are confined to dry forage, they form an important and almost indispensible auxiliary in keeping a stock of cattle or sheep in good condition. We are not aware that they are injurious to breeding ewes, if given in moderate quantities.—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Letter from Western Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:—Our winter is passing away and fully sustaining the character of a cold New England climate. We have had sleighing since December 13, and now the only obstacle to good sleighing, is the superabundance of snow, which the restless winds have piled in drifts, in many instances filling the roads even with the fence tops. In January we had a snowfall of seven inches, so moist the wind did not affect it. This made beautiful sleighing. Last week, we had a northeaster which blew the snow into heaps as it fell, so that many who had good roads at night were well drifted in next morning. The 9th inst. we had a furious blow from the North West attended by snowsqualls. Here again was a system of drifting carried out to the annoyance of people in general.

January was a month uniformly cold. We had none of the *very* severe "*cold snaps*," for which the month is usually distinguished. Our January thaw was postponed until the weather grows warmer. February has been cold and promises to remain so until the barsh polar winds have exhausted their strength. The lowest fall of the mercury up to this time was 6° below—cold enough we admit to convince us that winter is reigning queen supreme.

In common with the rest of mankind we are experiencing high prices for some things. Good hay is selling for $40 a ton in market—from $25 to $35 according to quality at the barn. Oats and corn but little of home growth in market, though they are fetching high prices. Farmers have found, that the best market for their grain is in their stock, to go into cash market in the increased quantity of wool or meat, thus leaving for the land the manure. It is a wonder they did not find before, that by selling off their hay, grain and straw, they were actually selling away their farms in small lots, but in too many cases continuing the process until their fertility had all been marketed, and nothing but comparative barrenness remained. But wit must sometimes be bought and better come late than never.

Yours, W. Bacon.

Richmond, February, 11th, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Answer to Inquiry---Barn Cellar.

I would say to your correspondent who makes an inquiry about barn cellars, in the *Farmer* of February 11th, that there will be no difficulty about stench if he has ventilating spouts leading from the cellar to the roof, and out if possible. If there is a ventilator to the barn, there will be no need of the spouts running out doors. I have a basement under the leanto or cattle stalls of my barn, 105 feet long and 14 wide. I also have two spouts leading from the cellar to the roof, and there is a ventilator on the roof. The spouts pass through the tie-up, being enlarged so as to receive the gas from the same, and constructed so that the gas of the cellar is also carried through the same spout without any inconvenience to anybody or anything. Some people tried to frighten me out of my object as your correspondent is likely to be. I would say, go ahead with your cellar, only ventilate it, and the tie-up, carrying the gases above the hay. Mine is not cemented and would be troubled with water if not drained. I have a cross drain, and one passing around the two ends and one side emptying into the middle of the cross drain. The drains are put down from six inches to one foot below the bottom of the cellar, the edges of the cellar being raised so as to give the bottom a dishing form of six or eight inches. A plenty of water passes around my cellar but little troubles me in the manure. I would not keep hogs nor sheep very near a stock of cattle or horses. I would cart the manure a few rods first.

I have no difficulty in keeping manure in the cellar. I do not like to have it trod much by cattle, as it will keep it in a yellow state and not fit for immediate use in the spring. As soon as I discover the heaps to be heating I pitch them over and scatter on plenty of plaster as a retainer. My manure if not in a yellow state is equal to hog manure for corn or any other crop. I would add that I mix my horse manure with that of the neat cattle, which causes the heaps to heat quicker than they otherwise would. I never allow my horse manure to remain by itself; it is either moved to the hog house or mixed as above.

Tell your correspondent who has the sheep affected with stretches to use tar, sulphur and chimney soot alternately once a week.

John Pierce.

West Embden.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Observation with Milch Cows.

1. Our trials have confirmed the view that cows to give the greatest possible quantity of milk, must daily receive and consume 1-30 of their live weight in hay or the equivalent thereof. If more feed be given, the excess goes to the formation of flesh and fat without occasioning a corresponding increase in the yield of milk; if to the contrary less feed be furnished, the amount and value of the milk will be immediately and considerably diminished.

2 In general it may be assumed as correct, that every pound of hay-worth (*i. e.* hay or its equivalent in other food) in the daily fodder, produces ¼—½ pound of milk The variations from this rule occur through different causes; through more or less suitable composition of the fodder as a whole,—through the circumstances whether the cow be a good or poor milker, whether she has been in milk for a long or short time, &c.

3. In the same manner the use of particular articles of feed causes greater or less variations in the yield of milk, the reason of which is easily determined in each special case. From our investigations it is proved for example that each pound of rape-cake fed to our cows, produces under existing relations, fully ¾ lb. milk. The cows employed for the exps. were scarcely average milkers; had we experimented upon better animals the action of the cake would have been greater. As the result of our trials it follows that the quantity of milk produced from 1 lb. of rape-cake may easily vary between ½ and 1½ lbs., and that the average will amount to 1 lb

4. In order that cows may yield abundant and good milk in winter, they may receive a certain quantity of concentrated food, such as bran, meal, or rape-cake. 1 lb. of rape-cake in the daily feed could not be replaced by 2 lb. of hay. When the attempt was made, there was found especially a decrease in the amount of butter contained in the milk. The quantity of cake may be increased to 2 lbs. daily per head, and as in the remaining fodder, the amount of beets, carrots, potatoes or straw is liberal, a bad taste in the butter will be the less perceived.

5. It is not possible to effect merely, the yield of milk by increase or dimination of feed. The effect of the nourishment manifests itself in another direction, viz., in maintaining a definite live weight. As from our cows which had each received daily 2 lbs rape-cake, one lb. was removed, the daily product of milk sank per head 1lb. as has been mentioned; and at the same time the average live weight diminished 15 lbs. In the case of 2 cows from whose fodder the whole of the cake (4 lbs. in total) was discontinued without a correspondingly greater supply of other food, their weight together became 60 lbs. less, and upon its renewal they gradually recovered their original weight.

6. The cream gauge indicates with tolerable accuracy the quality of milk only when the temperature of the air is uniformly 50°—55° F. In general 1 per ct. of cream corresponds to ¼ per. of butter. If for example a specimen of milk according to the cream-guage contains 14 pr. ct. of cream, it will yield 3½ pr. ct. butter, and 28 lbs. of milk are required to make 1 lb. of butter. This rule already received in practice is confirmed by our numerous chemical investigation.

7. The secretion of milk goes on with great regularity. In equal intervals of time by day or night precisely the same quantity of milk is produced, and of the same quality, especially when the same time (12 hours) elapses between the milkings. When, however, the interval by day is, say 14 hours, and that by night only 10 hours, the night's milk will be correspondingly greater in amount, but at the same time will contain a somewhat smaller percentage of butter. By remaining in the udder, the milk increases regularly in quantity, but loses in its richness in butter.

8. An increased supply of salt had no perceptible influence on the yield of milk; the cows, however, assumed a better appearance, their hair became more glossy, and obviously their condition was improved.

In fattening the influence of salt is more plainly to be seen, since thereby the fodder becomes more palatable, and consequently a larger amount of it is daily consumed

9. Neither weekly differences of 4°—12° F. in the temperature of the stable, nor numerously observed, and very considerable variations in the quantity of water daily drank, have disturbed the produce of milk. The yield of milk is exclusively regulated by the nature of the feeding, by the properties and amount of the food.

A One Horse Mower.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Sidney in this State, thus gives his opinion in favor of one-horse mowers:

"In my *Country Gentleman* of Dec. 8th, "Populi" asks you or some of your "mowing machine correspondents," why there are no one-horse mowers in the market? With your permission I will inform him that there is one—and it is a *real* one, in the sense he uses the word, in size, weight and draft. It is got up especially for that class of farmers whom "Populi" mentions. Several of them were used in my town the last season, and some in a neighboring town. Two mowers were drawn by horses not weighing nine hundred pounds, and one of them not over eight hundred and fifty pounds. The owners told me it was not hard work. It cuts three and one half feet wide, and a fair walking horse will mow an acre an hour. This I am told by those who have tried it. A boy, medium size, fifteen years old run one all the time. His father told me it spoiled all the boys in the neighborhood, for mowing by hand. We have used a two-horse mower in company with a near neighbor, for two seasons past, but shall sell it and get one of these, as we keep but one horse; then we can do our own haying in our own time. There is none of of that stiffness about it which many mowers have, it being flexible in all its parts. Last season was the first of its manufacture. All the mowers sold which were made, and gave unbounded satisfaction, as many letters I have seen show."

Ginger Snaps. Boil together one cup of butter (or half butter and half lard,) and one of sugar, adding a little flour. Mix this with two cups of molasses in which a teaspoonful of soda has been well stirred. Add one cup of water, and spice to the taste, beating the whole very thoroughly; after which work in flour enough to make them mould easy. Roll thin, cut small, and bake in a quick oven.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

The Agricultural College of Maine.

By Samuel Johnson of Jackson.

Your Committee, to whom was assigned Topic No. 1, to wit:—"*The Agricultural College of Maine*," in submitting their report, would say that in the investigation of this subject, we have had in our minds constantly two leading thoughts:

1st, The wants of the industrial classes as felt by ourselves, and as we believe them to be felt by others, and

2d, The means at our disposal.

Four possible departments or schools rise up before us and claim our attention in considering this subject.

1. A preparatory school where those students who cannot pass the required examination to enter the college department, may have an opportunity to complete their course of preparation.

2. The Agricultural College.

3. A department where the ancient and modern languages, the higher branches of mathematics and other kindred branches of learning shall be taught.

4. A Scientific School of the highest order, rather theoretical than practical, similar to the Scientific School attached to Harvard College.

Had we the means and the hopefulness of Indianna, and contemplated appropriating $200,000, to erect suitable buildings and provide suitable cabinets and attachments, and $19,000, a year for the salaries of professors and assistants, we might indulge the imagination in an almost Alladin's palace of scientific beauty and excellence. But our resources, estimated at $10,000 a year, demand a far different plan. And perhaps it may be better in our infancy and immaturity, to begin with more moderation. With an expensive suite of buildings and large corps of teachers, if the expectations of the people were not met, and the plan of the projectors failed to be carried out successfully, we should all be chilled with disappointment. We would, then, dispense with the Primary Department. And when we consider the advanced state of our primary schools and the great number of our high schools and academies, we think this may be done safely. Considering, too, the large number of schools we have for linguistic culture, we would leave out for the present, the third department under contemplation. Our enterprise being in its infancy, and our means limited, we would also at present dispense with the purely scientific department.

A suggestion has been made to us indirectly by an eminent man and successful teacher, that we should open the Agricultural College to females as well as males, teaching them the best methods of making butter and cheese, the cultivation of flowers, the training and pruning of grape vines and horticulture generally, also allowing them to listen to a large part of the lectures. But we believe that such a vision of beauty and splendor belongs rather to the future than the present. At our first start we must avoid running, not only a too expensive machine, but also one too complicated.

We come then to the Agricultural College proper as the only subject to which we can direct our attention. The first question arising in connection with it is, For whose benefit is it to be erected? Whose wants and interests shall we consult? Whose patronage shall we seek? We answer, the gift of Congress is expressly for the *industrial* classes. If we divert the stream of this noble charity, directly or indirectly to any other object or purpose, however worthy and useful, we prove ourselves false to the intentions of the donors and false to those who should be its recipients.

The great, leading question now arises, what do the industrial classes *want*? We answer they want a school that is eminently *practical*. The morning gown and cane are to be laid aside, the unglov'd hand by its roughness and hardness must show that it has been applied to healthful labor. We want our sons, while studying mechanics, including of course, rural architecture, and on account of the partially military character of the institution, civil engineering, if possible; to learn to use tools with accuracy and effect, blow following blow. We want them to be able to fit and fasten a shoe to a horse's foot in a workmanlike manner, understanding the structure of the foot and the reason why they pare the hoof and apply the shoe as they do. We want them to become practical gardeners, understanding the cultivation of flowers, the uses of the hot-bed and hot-house, the best varieties of each kind of garden vegetables, and the best manner of propagating them; we want them to learn grape culture, also to become experts in setting out, pruning, grafting and budding the apple, pear, plum, and cherry, and in fact in every part and process of orchard culture. We want them to understand how to set milk and make butter and cheese; how to take calves at a few days old from the cow and so feed them that their health and growth shall be a certainty and not an accident. We want them to become skilful butchers and understand how to cut up meat, salt it, and cure bacon. We want them to apply *double entry* to the feeding, breeding and raising of neat stock, horses, sheep and swine, of different breeds, so that when they come to look over the balance sheet for a series of years, they may know with some degree of certainty, what breed is best. We want them to have a good knowledge of veterinary science, so as to understand all the more common diseases of domestic animals, and the best method of treating them. We want them to understand not only the general principles of chemistry, but also practical and analytical chemistry; we want them to understand very nearly the component parts of any given portion of soil, and be able to apply fertilizers to it intelligently, and then expect pretty exact results. But we must stop, though we are far from exhausting the subject, for we have not spoken of draining, of the best use to be made of animal, vegetable, mineral and marine manures, of the training of oxen and horses of bee-culture, of sheep rearing, and many other important and practical matters which every farmer should understand. But we have said enough to show something of the nature and extent of our *wants*.

The course of thought pursued develops a marked contrast between the contemplated Agricultural College and our old colleges, both in imparting and acquiring knowledge. The process in the old college is mainly subjective—from within, outward. First the thought, the idea, then the object, if it is connected with any outward object. The process in the Agricultural College must be mainly objective, dealing with natural objects and processes, and the deductions derived from experiment. In the old colleges the student spends the most of his time sitting at his table studying text-books. While we would by no means discard text-books from the Agricultural College, yet the student must spend much of his time in practice. In the old colleges the Professors do the most of their teaching sitting, with the text-book in their hands. In the Agricultural College oral instruction must preponderate, the teacher often showing the pupil how he would have him do any particular thing by doing it skilfully himself.

Let us next inquire what standard of attainments shall be required for admission to the Agricultural College? As we do not contemplate the study of the languages and of many of the higher branches of learning in our new institution, it seems proper and safe under the circumstances, to elevate the standard of required attainments for admission. We would require of the applicant a good knowledge of reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, elementary algebra, ancient and modern history, five Books in Euclid's Geometry, English composition, a sufficient knowledge of book-keeping to keep common business accounts with neatness and accuracy, and we recommend as highly desirable, a course of about one year in the study of the Latin language. That is, he should pass a satisfactory examination in the Latin Grammar, Latin Reader or its equivalent, and Sallust or its equivalent We are disposed to urge the requirement of some knowledge of Latin, partly on account of its value in the way of mental discipline, but also because it is the readiest way to a correct understanding of the English language, for it has given to it a third part of its words in common use, and names to much of the nomenclature of the sciences.

We would fix the required age for admission at eighteen years, and the time for completing the course at from two to four years. Perhaps it would be best to commence with a three years' course, and the whole number of students limited to sixty; twenty being admitted at the commencement of the first year and the same number at the commencement of each following year. Whether this number shall be appointed among the Representative Districts or selected from the whole number presenting themselves, giving preference to those who bear the best examination, we leave for future determination.

The precise course of study to be pursued we would have, at present, to be in a great measure determined upon by the College faculty themselves, only saying that, of the foreign Agricultural Schools, the one at Hohenheim, Germany, established by Schwartz, comes the nearest to our wishes and wants. Of American schools, the Agricultural College of Michigan, is, perhaps, the best model. There appears, however, even there, too much theoretical teaching and too little practice. We would require of each student, from four to six hours of daily labor in the summer season, the labor being more for his own instruction and benefit than for profit.

We would recommend that the number of permanent teachers be at first three; a Superintendent or President and two Professors, leaving it to them to employ such lecturers, assistants and laborers as they need, and the funds placed at their disposal admit. Almost everything depends upon the character and qualifications of these men. Could we place at the head of the Institution a Schwartz, an Agassiz, or our own much loved and honored Cleveland, with his philosophical and practical turn of mind, its success would be almost sure. Such a man would create and command his own surroundings, as well as the necessary means. To secure professors of the right kind, we must pay generous salaries. Grumble as we will about it, in all our business transactions the great law of supply and demand must govern us. When we would make a purchase, we must conform to the market price. From what we have observed of the salaries paid in other colleges of a similar kind, we do not believe that men of the first class for the Presidency and two Professorships can be obtained for less than from $1500, to $2000, a year, and any other than first class men we do not want.

The extent to which military tactics should be studied and practiced, we leave for others, who are better qualified, to determine. You will observe, Mr. President, that we have made practice a *sine qui non*. We have determined that the head should not much out run the hands. This necessarily circumscribes our field of operations. We have given preference to agricultural pursuits over mechanical, because we believe that to be the design of the donors.

In conclusion, let us express the hope that this Institution may have the general character of a *home*. That the students may not be compelled to find boarding places somewhat distant from each other, but that they and the teachers may form a community by themselves, *near* each other always, and *with* each other as much as possible.

Classical and Literary Instruction in the Industrial College.

By S. L. Goodale, Secretary of the Board.

The Committee on Topic No. 3, viz.: "*To what extent should classical and literary studies enter into the course of instruction of the Industrial College? and how far should practice be combined with scientific instruction?*"

Report that they have given the subjects such consideration as the very limited time at their command, with its frequent interruptions, have enabled them to do, and will remark that in deciding upon the first point, we should take into consideration the attendant circumstances of our condition, so far as they bear upon the subject—and first, that the endowment is confessedly too small to admit the establishment of an institution of so great breadth and scope as might be desired. Second, that we are already well supplied with academies, high schools and colleges specially designed for and well adapted to impart classical and literary instruction, while we have not a single one specially designed, as this is intended to be, for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.

Another consideration deemed worthy of some weight in this connection is, that it does not seem advisable to adopt a course which shall make the new institution a competitor to those already established. We are aware that many of the Agricultural Colleges of Europe, and some in this country, do embrace such studies, and were there need in our case, and pecuniary ability, to include them, there could be no objection. The language of the act of Congress leaves no doubt in our mind of an intention to make it optional with each State to include classical studies or not, according as their needs, desires and ability might dictate. Situated as we are, it appears decidedly preferable that the educational institutions already existing, numerous enough and able as they are, should be exclusively relied on to impart instruction in those branches of learning which they are prepared to teach, and that the new institution *should confine itself* (with the exception of military tactics which is definitely prescribed) *to the applications of natural science to agriculture and the mechanic arts*, or should do so until its means are largely increased.

In a word, it should be considered a *professional school*, as much so as a law school, a medical school or a divinity school; and we hold, too, that candidates of admission should be required to manifest such a degree of proficiency in the branches of learning taught in our common and high schools as will enable them suitably to profit by the special instruction of the Industrial College.

To the other question of our topic, we can give only a general answer. *Practice* should be connected with scientific teaching, so far as it is necessary to turn out accomplished farmers. So far as agriculture is *an art*, practice is indispensible. As a mechanic may understand the principles of mathematics and of natural philosophy in their applications to his art without being able to construct a machine or even a tool, in a creditable manner, so a man may be taught the scientific principles which have a bearing upon agriculture without being able to milk a cow, drive a team, guide a plow or handle a hoe or scythe in a workmanlike manner, nor even to determine when such work was skilfully done or not by another. The farm with its stock, its implements and crops should be deemed a portion of the apparatus of the institution, and should be in constant use by teachers and students alike, and for the sake of illustration—for the reducing to practice and so as to exhibit in active operation the results of the principles which are taught. To a considerable extent this may, perhaps, be left discretionary with the head of the institution, and vary somewhat with the character of the instruction given and with the season of the year; as for instance, more hours may be devoted to manual labor in summer than in winter.

This, it will be seen, is very different from the principle upon which the manual labor schools of years past were inaugurated. In them the labor was for the sake of gaining a support. Here it is primarily designed as a means of gaining knowledge—practical familiarity with the best methods of doing work. It is true the student may in this way earn something which may be properly credited towards his expenses, but its *prime* object is to enable him to make greater proficiency than he possibly could by merely studying or listening to instruction.

Again, it is a notorious fact that in only comparatively few instances do the graduates of our literary colleges ever enter upon any occupation in after life which involves the necessity of manual labor, and this too, when they fail of success in the profession of their choice, and for which they have devoted years of preparation subsequent to the college course. This is undoubtedly due to the distaste for habitual labor which they acquired during the four years spent at college at a period when the habits which are formed cling with great pertinacity in after life. It is to be presumed that many of the students who may attend the Agricultural College, will go there with habits of industry acquired at home. Most certainly these should not be lost, and if any go without them, it is equally certain that they ought to be acquired.

Finally, we remark that the institution cannot answer the ends for which it is specially designed without practice, The act of Congress donating lands in aid, expressly states the object to be "to promote the liberal *and practical education* of the industrial classes."

Cows as a Farm Team.

By Dr. Geo. H. Freeman of Presque Isle.

The Committee charged with the consideration of the following subject, to wit: "*Do any valid reasons exist why cows should not be used as animals of draft?*"

Report that they have searched for assistance to enable them to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, with very little success, at least in the way of facts and figures.

Your committee have personal knowledge of no few cases where the experiment has been tried that their conclusions regarding its utility may be somewhat speculative. In those cases which have fallen within our personal observation, the results have been highly satisfactory. One pair were of

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1865.

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NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Cumberland County.

Mr. V. Darling will call on subscribers in Washington County during the present month.

Mr. E. C. Warren, a regularly authorized agent, will call upon Subscribers of the *Farmer* in Franklin County during the months of December and January.

The War News of the Week.

A glorious consummation, inferior only in interest and importance to the possession of Richmond, and the defeat of the rebel army in Virginia, as affecting the final issue of the war, is the evacuation of Charleston, by the enemy and its occupation by the loyal forces of the Union. The news of this event is contained in a despatch from Gen. Grant to the Secretary of War, giving extracts from the Richmond *Despatch* of the 20th inst. in which the statement is made that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last. There can be no doubt that the intelligence is authentic, and that at this moment the old flag is waving over the rebel city. Gen. Gilmore, who commanded the column operating upon the extreme right of Gen. Sherman's grand advance into the interior of South Carolina, had succeeded as we learn from the rebel papers, as long ago as the 10th inst. in planting his forces upon James Island, on the banks of the Ashley river, and two miles only from Charleston. The position thus secured by Gen. Gilmore, completely flanked the city on the south, and the fact that Sherman was successfully operating upon its northern communications, compelled its evacuation.

To compel the abandonment of Charleston, by the enemy, seems not, however, to have been the ultimate object of Gen. Sherman's present campaign, although certain to be an important incidental result. His purpose has evidently been to sweep across middle South Carolina, demolishing the military power of the State as he proceeded, destroying its important net work of railroads, cutting off Lee's communications with that portion of the Confederacy and the means of supplying his army at Richmond, compelling Beauregard and Hardee to retreat northward, or if they venture to dispute his progress, to defeat and destroy their forces, and eventually, moving onward through North Carolina, capture Wilmington and open thence a new base of departure, enabling him to co-operate with Grant in the grand and final conflict which is to culminate in the death doom of the rebellion.

The success which has thus far attended Gen. Sherman's combinations, has demonstrated their wisdom and the utter inability of the rebel power to oppose his progress. With slight resistance his army has made its way from Savannah to the Edisto river, compelling the evacuation of Branchville and Charleston, his right wing moving thence northward and occupying Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, while his left threatens, and is even reported by the rebel papers to have possession of Augusta, the most important city of Georgia. His cavalry has been heard from as far eastward as Florence, ninety miles from Columbia, and the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington railroad, the only remaining line of communication between Charleston and Richmond. The confident audacity of the movement, not less than its successful prosecution, must fill the Confederacy with dismay and despondency in view of its final results.

What will be the policy of the rebel leaders in the desperate extremity to which they are reduced, can only be a subject of conjecture. Lee seems now only to have a choice of two things—to evacuate Richmond, consolidate his army with Beauregard's in North Carolina and overwhelm Sherman before Grant can reach him—or remain where he is and trust to some fortunate mischance to Sherman, in the Carolinas. But if he leaves Richmond, he loses the confederate capital and narrows the region on which he depends for supplies, and Grant has undoubtedly already anticipated such a contingency, by sending Schofield with a force of twenty thousand men into North Carolina for co-operation with Sherman. If he remains where he is, he must be content to see the Carolinas ravaged at will by Sherman and Schofield, and the forces of Beauregard and Hardee cut up in detail and destroyed. Whichever the alterative, the result seems now to be assured—the speedy triumph of our arms and the final collapse of the rebellion.

Peace Party at the South. The Southern papers talk plainly on the subject of peace. The Raleigh *Progress* of the 12th inst. has an editorial stating that a gentleman from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina says the people of the latter State are the worst whipped set he ever saw or heard of. They look on all as gone, believing that Sherman will meet no obstacles. They want the best peace they can get and want it now.

The *Progress* in another article says Sherman will take Charleston, Wilmington, Columbia and Raleigh. Gen. Grant will stay where he is and keep Lee's army in the vice that has held it for the last ten months, and Sherman and Terry will move on Newbern. The latter place will be the water base and Raleigh the inland base. With Grant on the James and Sherman at Raleigh, all transportation out off and supplies exhausted, Lee's army would be in a tight place. The Government and Legislature would leave, but the people will stay where they are, and here and throughout the State they will do as they have done at Savannah—make the best they can of the condition of things. They could not help it.—The people want peace regardless of Jeff Davis and Lincoln. Give them peace and protection for person and property, and they care very little about boundary lines or who shall be President.

Maine in the War for the Union. This work, which has been for some months in preparation by Messrs. W. E. S. Whitman and C. H. True, is now nearly ready for publication by N. Dingley, Jr., & Co., Lewiston. We have had an opportunity of examining the advance sheets of the work and can endorse the remarks of the Gardiner *Journal*, "that it will be one of much interest to Maine soldiers and their friends. It is a sort of semi-official publication, and will be endorsed by Gov. Cony and Gen. Hodsdon. It has been made up from official and trustworthy sources, and besides a well written introductory chapter, contains a history of every military organization that Maine has sent to the war. It will be issued the middle of March, and will be sold by subscription. It will be a valuable contribution to history and a monument to Maine's patriotism."

☞ A bill was reported on Wednesday last in the Senate, for the incorporation of the Cumberland Fertilizing Company, to engage in the manufacture of superphosphate of lime and other fertilizers, the pulverizing of bones, plaster, coal, ores, and other mineral substances, in the town of Windham or Westbrook. Capital stock, $20,000, not to be increased beyond $100,000.

Legislative Testimonial to the Memory of Dr. Holmes. The resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. Holmes in the House of Representatives, introduced by Mr. Heath, of Detroit, were called up on Tuesday last, and unanimously adopted. The remarks of Mr. J. L. Stevens in support of these resolutions, though brief, showed a just estimate of the character and public services of our late associate, and were finely and feelingly expressed. The following is a report of their proceedings, copied from the *Kennebec Journal* of Wednesday:

"The resolutions of Mr. Heath of Detroit, in relation to the recent decease of Hon. Ezekiel Holmes were taken from the table. They are as follows:

Resolved, That in the recent decease of Hon. Ezekiel Holmes, the State of Maine has lost one of her most useful citizens.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the memory of the deceased, these resolutions be entered on the journal of this House."

Mr. Stevens of Augusta, said, that civilians and soldiers—statesmen and generals—have chiefly filled the pages of history as well as of biography. Some niche ought to be found for the men who have labored for the benefit of the industrial interests of society. While we so readily yield honors and fame to poets, orators, and political leaders, those who have faithfully labored through long years for the development of the wealth of the soil, for the advancement of the mechanic arts, and the general welfare of the sons of toil, should not be forgotten. Ezekiel Holmes was a valuable citizen, and his character and worth should be held in esteem by the people of the State, and his death deserves to be noticed by their chosen agents, in Legislature assembled. He possessed superior ability, extensive acquisitions, and faithfully did he apply them to the service of the public. Modest, unpretentious, firm in his convictions, he quietly pushed his labors in the channels which seemed to him most promising of beneficial results to the educational, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of Maine. Born of the stock of the Pilgrims on the soil which they made hallowed ground, he became early a citizen of the community for whose advancement he has labored for nearly half a century. For more than thirty years he was the editor of the *Maine Farmer*, through whose columns he exerted a large and healthful influence on the public mind. He was active and influential in organizing the Agricultural institutions of the State, especially the Agricultural Board, whose deliberations, discussions, and reports have done and are doing so much to unfold the Agricultural resources of Maine. He took an active interest in the Scientific Survey of the State, and was ever a vigilant watchman of whatever tended to awaken the popular mind to new facts and suggestions beneficial to the industrial interests of his adopted State. The fruit sof his labors may be seen by all who give due attention to the improvements which have been made in the farms and stock of large numbers of towns within the last twenty-five years. Death has removed all that is mortal of him to the grave, but his character and labors will continue to exert a benign influence for the public weal.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Oak of Garland, it was voted that the Clerk of the House send a copy of the resolutions to the family of Dr. Holmes.

Maine Military Items. We learn from good authority that three hundred and ninety-four recruits were enlisted in this State during the past week; and are confident it needs but an earnest and vigorous effort on the part of our local authorities to fill up their alotted quotas, which can easily be done under the impetus given by the high bounties and the glorious news just received from Sherman—thus making a draft in this State unnecessary. Let the recruiting be kept up with its present energy and the thing can be done.

Orders have been received for the half company of "Coast Guards" recently organized, to be increased to the complement of a full company. This gives an opportunity for a few energetic and prompt young men to enlist in a popular branch of the service. The bounties and regular pay make up about $800 for one year's service—an opportunity in volunteering which rarely occurs. Six or eight more will be recruited from this city.

The 11th and 12th companies of Unassigned Infantry, the former to be attached to the 12th, and the latter to the 13th Maine Vols., will leave for the front during the present week. They are officered as follows: 11th—Capt. John Montgomery; 1st Lieut. — Bryant; 2d Lieut. — Drake. 12th—Capt. — Paine; 1st Lieut. A. J. Chapman; 2d Lieut. Wm. Gray.

Col. Woodward of the 22d Regt. V. R. C., and Dr. McDermott, members of the Board of Medical Examiners of the War Department, inspected Cony Hospital in this city, last week, and assigned fifty-one patients to duty in the 1st unassigned battalion V. R. C., an Saturday last. With but four exceptions, the men were all injured by gun shot wounds.

☞ The oil fever is prevailing extensively in this State. Several enterprising young men in this city have recently made investments in the oil lands of Pennsylvania and they are operating their claims with rich promise of successful results. A company of capitalists also of this city have made extensive purchases in Western Virginia, amounting to several hundred thousand acres of the most productive oil lands of that State, which they are making arrangements to put into the market. The Rockland *Democrat* states that an association of some of the principal business men of that city has been formed for the purpose of prosecuting the oil business in Pennsylvania with a capital of $100,000, thirty per cent of which has been already paid in. We learn that a company has also been formed in Searsport, composed of the wealthiest and shrewdest capitalists of the place.

Hancock's Army Corps. A member of the new army corps now being recruited and organized under the command of the gallant Hancock, writes us that enlistments are going on very slowly, notwithstanding the extra inducements offered to veterans by the Government. Very little interest seems to have been taken in this organization in Maine. Only four recruits from this State have joined the corps at Camp Stoneman. The writer urges renewed efforts on the part of the State and town authorities to induce those who are eligible to join this corps. The rendezvous of the corps is at Stoneman Barracks, near Washington, where every thing is furnished to make the soldier comfortable, and every favor possible is shown him by the Government.

☞ Generous contributions were taken at the Baptist, Methodist and Unitarian churches in this city on Sunday last in aid of the American Freedman's Association, the claims of that Society being represented by Rev. Mr. King, General Agent of the Society. A meeting was held in Representatives Hall on Monday evening of this week which was well attended. Remarks were made by Speaker Dillingham, Hon. E. P. Weston, and other gentlemen, and the singing of the white slave children, Rebecca, Rosa and Charlie won much applause. Those who desire to make contributions of cast off apparel for the wear of either sex, can leave the same at the store of Nason, Hamlin & Co., in this city.

Income Tax. The law of Congress, as amended the present session, imposes a tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes less than $5000 per annum, and ten per cent. on all exceeding that amount. The sum of $600 is exempt from taxation as under the present law, and the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person, or by his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, will not be included and assessed as part of the income of such persons.

☞ The Boston *Traveller* states that Brigadier Gen. Geo. F. Sheply Military Commander of Norfolk, under General Butler, has been removed by General Ord, and Brigadier General Gordon placed in his position. Gen. Shepley will be assigned to a position for active duty.

The Agricultural College.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday 16th, Mr. Lang from the Committee on Agriculture—one half of the committee having previously presented a report in favor of refering the whole matter of the Industrial College to the next Legislature—presented a minority report, together with a bill for the incorporation of the "State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Subsequently Mr. Payson of Westbrook presented a resolve instructing our representatives to memorialize Congress for an extension of the time during which the Industrial College may be established by the State. The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Lang:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, as follows:

Section 1. —— are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, having succession as hereinafter provided, with power to establish and maintain, subject to the provisions and limitations of this act, such a college as is authorized and provided for by the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the second day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "an act donating lands to the several states and territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." They shall be entitled to receive from the state the income which shall accrue from the funds granted to the state by the act aforesaid, and shall apply the same, together with all such income as they shall receive from any other sources, to the maintenance of the college in conformity with the act of congress.

Sect. 2. The trustees shall annually elect one of their number to be president of the board. They shall appoint a clerk and treasurer, both of whom shall be sworn, and shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the trustees. The clerk shall record all proceedings of the board, and copies of their records certified by him shall be evidence in all cases in which the originals might be used. The treasurer shall be required to give suitable bonds, and to renew the same whenever the trustees shall require.

Sect. 3. The governor and council shall at all times have the power, by themselves, or such committee as they shall appoint, to examine into the affairs of the college and the doings of the trustees, and to inspect all their records and accounts and the buildings and premises occupied by the college. Whenever the governor and council shall have reason to believe that the trustees are exercising or attempting to exercise any unlawful powers, or unlawfully omitting to perform any legal duty, they may direct the attorney general to institute process against the trustees in their corporate capacity, in the nature of a complaint in equity before the supreme judicial court in the county in which the college may be established, and the court, after notice, shall hear and determine the same by summary proceeding in term time, or by any judge in vacation, and may make any suitable decree restraining the trustees from performing or continuing the unlawful acts complained of, or requiring them to perform whatever is unlawfully omitted, and may enforce such decrees. In like manner a complaint may be instituted against any individual trustee, and be heard in the county where he resides, alleging against him any cause deemed by the governor and council sufficient to disqualify him for the trust; and if in the judgment of the court such allegation shall be sustained, a decree shall be made removing such trustee from office, and his place shall thereby be vacated.

Sect. 4. No person shall be a trustee, who is not an inhabitant of this state, nor any one who has reached the age of seventy years. The clerk of the trustees shall give notice of all vacancies to the governor and council. Vacancies occurring in any of the foregoing modes, or by the resignation or decease of any trustee, shall be filled in the following manner: the first vacancy which shall occur shall be filled by the legislature at the next session thereafter by joint ballot of the two branches; the second vacancy shall be filled by the trustees at their next meeting; and all succeeding vacancies shall be filled in like manner, alternately by the legislature and the trustees.

Sect. 5. The trustees in their corporate capacity may take and hold, in addition to the income which they shall receive, through the state, from the endowment made by congress, such other real and personal property as may be granted or devised to them for the purpose of promoting the objects of this act. But they shall not be entitled to receive any benefactions made to them upon conditions inconsistent with the act of congress aforesaid, or for purposes different from what is therein prescribed.

Sect. 6. The governor and council shall take measures, as soon as may be advantageously done after the passage of this act, to sell the land scrip received by this state under the act of congress, and to invest the same as required by the fourth section of said act. The securities shall be kept by the state treasurer, and he shall report annually to the legislature the amount and condition of the investments and of the income of the same. He shall, from time to time, as the income shall accrue, pay over the same to the treasurer of the college.

Sect. 7. It shall be the duty of the trustees, as soon as may be, after their organization, to procure a tract of land suitable as a site for the establishment of the college. If no other provision shall be made therefor, there shall be placed at the disposal of the trustees for this purpose such proportion as the governor and council may deem suitable, of that part of the fund which is authorized by the fifth section of the act of congress to be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms.

Sect. 8. The trustees shall appoint such directors, professors, lecturers and teachers in the college, and employ such other persons therein from time to time, as the means at their command may permit, for the accomplishment of the object enumerated and prescribed in the fourth section of the act of congress. Every officer and every person employed shall hold his office or employment at the pleasure of the trustees. They shall, as soon as may be, arrange and make known the several courses of instruction, which they will undertake, at the outset of the college, and shall enlarge and improve the same whenever practicable, subject to the limitations prescribed by congress. They shall also establish the qualifications for admission, and modify the same as circumstances may require. But no student shall be admitted into or continue in the college, nor shall any person be employed in any office or service, who is not of good moral character and pure life.

Sect. 9. In addition to the instruction which is to be given by classes, text-books, lectures and apparatus, in such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, the trustees shall provide, as fully as may be, for practical experiments and demonstrations of scientific principles and rules. They shall encourage and, for due proportions of time at different seasons of the year, and with reference to the exercises, require all the students to engage in actual labor upon the lands and in the work-shops with which the college may be furnished, and shall provide suitable oversight and direction in such labor, so that they may become habituated to skilful and productive industry.

Sect. 10. Military tactics shall be taught, during some suitable part of each year, to all the students; and they shall be required to conform to such rules and habits of obedience and subordination as may be useful to them if called into military service. The adjutant general shall be authorized to furnish to the college, for military drill, such arms and equipments, not needed by the state for other service, as may suffice for the number of students. He shall also furnish to the college a United States flag.

Sect. 11. Such other studies are to be taught, within the limitations of the act of congress, as the facilities of the college and the periods of instruction will permit.

Sect. 12. Students who satisfactorily complete any one or more of the prescribed course of study, may receive public testimonials thereof, under the direction of the trustees stating their proficiency.

Sect. 13. No charge shall be made for tuition to any student who is an inhabitant of this state; and the trustees and all persons employed by them shall constantly endeavor, by the adoption of judicious and effective arrangements in all the labor departments of the college, to reduce the cost of subsistence to the students and to render the institution, as far as possible, self-sustaining.

Sect. 14. It shall be the duty of the trustees, directors and teachers of the college to impress on the minds of the students the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard to truth; love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; charity, moderation and temperance, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society; and among other means to promote these ends, and to secure the best personal improvement of the students, the trustees should provide, as fully as may be practicable, that the internal organization of the college shall be on the plan of one or more well-regulated households and families, so that the students may be brought into relations of domestic intimacy and confidence with their teachers.

Sect. 15. If at any time the number of students applying for admission shall be greater than the means of the trustees will enable them to receive, they should make regulations for the number to be admitted, having reference to the proportions of population in the several senatorial districts in the state, and equalize the admissions according to such proportions as nearly as may be.

Sect. 16. The trustees shall hold a regular session at the college, at least once in each year, and may provide for periodical visitations by committees. No trustee shall receive any compensation, except actual traveling expenses, to be paid from the treasury of the college.

Sect. 17. The treasurer of the college should make, as often as once in six months, a detailed report of all receipts and expenditures, and the trustees shall cause the same to be verified by full inspection and settlement of all his accounts, and shall transmit a copy of the same, as verified by them, to the governor and council. The trustees shall also cause to be made, annually, such report as is required by the fifth section of the act of congress, and communicate the same, as therein provided.

Sect. 18. The legislature shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit or restrain any of the powers vested in the trustees of the college established by this act, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof. And this act shall take effect upon its approval by the governor.

"The Old Oaken Bucket," the new Temperance paper just started in Portland by B. F. Thorndike has appeared and its dress, heading and "make up" are highly creditable. As it is now the only temperance paper in the State, we hope it will be well sustained.

"The Best Mowing Machine." See advertisement of J. S. Grant, Sidney Centre, in our to-day's paper and send for circular. His machine is the one horse "Cayuga Chief," so highly recommended by all who have used them.

Legislative. The Joint Standing Committees finished their labors, and reported finally on Saturday last. On Friday the Legislature commenced holding two sessions per day. The final adjournment will probably take place on Saturday of the present week—making a session of only fifty-three days, the shortest in the legislative history of the State.

The militia bill, with an amendment providing that it shall not go into operation until 1866, except in case of invasion or insurrection, has passed both branches. It is nothing more than a transcript of the Massachusetts law, embracing 170 sections, and was adopted without any investigation or discussion of its provisions, probably as the easiest way of temporarily disposing of the subject. Nobody believes it will ever go into operation, and the next Legislature will be obliged to do the work over again.

The bill to make valid the acts and doings of cities, towns and plantations in voting and making provision for the payment of bounties to volunteers, drafted men and the substitutes of enrolled and drafted men, has passed both branches.

The bill for the incorporation of the Maine Express Company has passed the House by a large majority. The capital stock is to be $100,000, one-half of which must be deposited with the State Treasurer, in State and National bonds, as a guarantee fund for the discharge of liabilities which may be incurred by losses. The corporators named in the bill are, Wm. Flowers, Joseph S. Wheelwright, Arad Thompson, Silas C. Hatch and Wm. H. Moore.

Resolves have also passed the House by the requisite two thirds majority amending the constitution of the State by providing for the disfranchisement of deserters and fugitives from military draft. Yeas 88 nays 34.

A bill repealing the restriction by which railroads running west from Portland were prohibited from laying a third rail for the use of cars of other roads, passed the House on Monday after an animated discussion, by a large majority. The repeal of this provision is in the interest of the North American and European Railroad Company, and establishes a continuous gauge from St. John, N. B. to Boston.

Resolves have passed the Legislature, authorizing the Treasurer of State to issue certificates of indebtedness in the sum of one hundred dollars, payable any time after Feb. 1, 1867, with interest, for the payment of bounties to persons entering the military or naval service of the United States, under the call of Dec. 19th, 1864.

Destructive Fire at Stillwater. The Bangor *Whig* states that the fine block of saw mills at Upper Stillwater known as the "Jameson Mills," owned by Wm. Jameson and Geo. P. Sewall Esq., was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday morning last, with all its contents. The block of mills was one of the best on the river, being worth according to various estimates, from $25,000 to $35,000. The insurances amounted to $15,000, viz: $10,000 in the Manufacturers' office, Boston, and $5000 in the Home office. The mills were under lease to A. B. Sutton, Esq., who loses some $2500 in manufactured shooks and lumber. We believe he had no insurance.

The mills embraced six shingle saws, two gangs, two lath machines, one clapboard machine, one single machine, and other machinery, and gave employment during the active season to about a hundred men. The opinion is that it is the work of an incendiary.

☞ A disastrous fire occurred in Orono, on Sunday evening, 12th inst., which resulted in the destruction of a valuable grist mill, with two run of stones, a plaster mill, a machine shop and a large amount of machinery for planing, sawing and preparing staves and a new heading machine were destroyed. Also a large amount of staves and headings, manufactured and in process of preparation for barrels, were destroyed. The loss was $3600. No insurance. It is not known how the fire originated. By extraordinary efforts the extensive mills which were in great danger, were saved.

The Rebel Loan. The closing of the port of Wilmington to blockade runners has severely afflicted the value of the rebel cotton loan in Europe, and by the passage of a resolution in the Senate on Friday last, the finishing blow will be given to it. The loan is held by many capitalists in Europe with the idea that the United States Government intends to recognise and assume the rebel debt should the revolted States to return to their allegiance. By the resolution referred to Congress declares that the rebel debt, or loan, is simply an agency of the rebellion, which the United States can never recognise, under any circumstances, in any port or in any way.

☞ We learn that an assault was made, in Gardiner on Sunday evening last by three "respectable" young men upon a gentleman from Boston on a visit to the former city on business. The parties were all intoxicated. The Boston man was badly injured in the affray, having his leg broken, and the young men, whose names we withhold in deference to the feeling of their families, were held in the sum of $200 for their appearance for trial before the police court.

The Savannah Cotton. Twenty-one vessels, containing 11,000 bales of cotton, about 5,000,000 pounds, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, from Savannah, under convoy of the U. S. Steamer Flag, and two revenue cutters. The cotton will be offered for sale as soon as it can be stored and the necessary arrangements completed. Further shipments will be made immediately. It is reported that the cotton remaining to be shipped will amount to 20,000 bales.

☞ Mr. J. K. Brown at his Saloon on Water Street, near Market Square, is taking some excellent card photographs of our citizens, specimens of which can be seen at his saloon. He is an artist who thoroughly understands his business and his pictures are highly commended by all who have seen them and are capable of judging. He also makes large sized photographs, ambrotypes and all kinds of pictures now taken. Give him a call.

Information Wanted. Among the released prisoners at Annapolis, Md., is Samuel Jackson, supposed to belong to Co. H, 1st Me. Cavalry, but so reduced by the hardships of Andersonville as to be unable to communicate intelligibly with any one. His friends can learn particulars by addressing the Postmaster at Jefferson, Maine. Portland papers copy.

Revision of our Quotas. Adjutant General Hodsdon, who is now in Washington, telegraphs that the President has ordered a Board of Revision to examine the disputed points as to quotas on the present call, and also that in all probability the draft will not be ordered for several weeks in towns that are making efforts to fill these quotas.

Williams Fraternity. The seventh lecture of the course was delivered on Thursday evening last by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and the eighth on Monday evening by Gen. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas. The two remaining lectures will be given by Rev. Dr. E H. Chapin and Miss Annie Dickinson. Dr. Chapin will lecture on Thursday evening, March 30th.

☞ The new and splendid Universalist Church in Portland was dedicated on Wednesday last. The dedication sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. E. C. Bolles. The new church cost $70,000. The old church has been purchased for the sum of $8500, and a new Society is to be formed which will occupy the premises.

The Casualties at Hatcher's Run. The following is a partial list of the casualties in the 16th Maine in the battles near Petersburg on the 6th and 7th inst., furnished by a correspondent of the Portland *Prese*:

Col. Tilden received a severe contusion, in the first day's fight, but would not leave his command. The second day at the first advance his horse was killed under him, and made it more difficult for him to lead the regiment in the various movements and changes of position, yet despite the entreaties of officers and men, he would go to the rear only with the regiment, and is now improving rapidly. Of the color guard numbering seven, five were wounded, the color Sergeant losing his arm.

Killed.—Private Lester Gilford, Co A, chest; Benj F Hutchinson, Co B, abdomen; James W Newell, Co E, head.

Wounded.—Co A. Sergt C H Mastin, head, flesh wound; Privates D R Hodgdon, neck, slight; C McCurdy, hand, do; W H Hodges, leg, flesh wound; S W Strout, right thigh do; Horatio B Barker, right knee, do; G F Spear, head slight.

Co B. Corp H P Parker, right hand slight, privates John Palmer, abdomen, died Feb. 6; Chas F Knight, chest contusion slight; John Kelley, left thigh fractured, prisoner; Peter Bull, both legs, flesh wound; Joseph A Bacon, left thigh, flesh wound, severe; Chas Chamberlain, chest contusion, slight.

Co C. Corps M J Grindle, knee, flesh wound; A W Stratton, left side, do; J W Billingham, left leg fracture, resection tibia; privates Calvin Glidden, left first finger amputated; Joseph Bishop, scrotum and right leg flesh wound; E N Billington, right arm flesh wound; Martin Harmon, arm slight; Frank Brown, right first finger amputated; J P Avery, left leg flesh wound; F F Taylor, right side, do.

Co D. Sergt J H Hamilton, right thigh, contusion; Corp C D Rider, arm do; privates Geo R Mann, left leg flesh wound; Wm Maxey, left third finger amputated; Alonzo Newcomb, head, slight; Chas Pilsbury, arm slight.

Co E. Lieut Gustavus Moore, wrist flesh wound; Color Sergt Luther Bradford, left arm fractured, amputated middle third; privates Geo Kinney, left arm flesh wound; John Hodsdon, leg severe; Orlando Acorn, first finger.

Co F. Corp John F Harding, left thigh, flesh wound; privates Orrin Benson, left leg, flesh wound; James Sullivan, right thigh flesh wound.

Co G. Sergt Luke Emery, right leg, slight; private Joseph A Hall, head, flesh wound.

Co H. Private Michael Carey, wrist, fracture.

Co I. Corp Lowell Butterfield, neck, slight; privates Mores D Spencer, left hip, flesh wound; Enoch Howland, left hip and right leg, severe; Thomas Corrigan, both thighs and scrotum, flesh wound; Dexter Nason, right shoulder, scapula fractured, severe; Corp Henry Wescott, head flesh wound; privates Joseph Emery, right arm, flesh wound; Wm A True, chest, contusion, slight; Geo F Hill, chest and arm, slight; Wm Gilbert, abdomen, died February 7th.

Missing.—Samuel Hawksley, Co A; Edward H Matthews, Co D; Henry Newcomb, Co D; Hiram F Evans, Co F; Francis Farris, Co I; Sergt Walter Dunbar, Co K; Roscoe Doble, Frank Widley, Co K.

The Sargeon of the 20th Maine furnishes the following list of casualitics in the engagement on the 6th inst.:

Officers wounded.—Capt H F Sidlinger, wounded in thigh, slightly; Lieut J H Stanwood wounded in leg slightly.

Killed.—Sergt Wm A Wentworth, K.

Privates wounded.—Hiram Norton, A, hand, severely; A H Mitchell, B, leg, slightly; Geo Gilbert, C, breast, severely; E R Bryant, E, leg, slightly, S Grant, F, shoulder, severely; E Averill, G, hand, slightly; W D Ring, H, hand, severely; G Esterbrooks, H, hand, slightly; D Hart, H, hand slightly; J R Valley, I, knee, severely; Samuel A Collins, K, hand, severely; G W Stone, hand severely.

About twenty are missing besides the above, part of them probably wounded and taken prisoners.

A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* states that Col. Gilmore of the 20th, was taken prisoner on the afternoon of the 6th, but escaped and rejoined his regiment in season to lead them in their third charge. Men who have come to the rear, wounded, say they don't see how he got out alive, as he was always in the thickest of the fight.

Death of Maine Soldiers at Salisbury. The Portland *Advertiser* publishes the following list of deaths occurring among the Maine soldiers, prisoners of war at Salisbury, N. C., with the date of their decease, taken from the records of the prison, and forwarded by Moses Palmer, Jr., Quartermaster Sergeant 7th Maine:

C Pickering, Co K, 1st D C Cav, died Dec 21, 1864; G Parsons, A, 16th Me, Dec 21; C E Raymand, K, 1st D C Cav, Dec 23; H Varney, L, 1st D C Cav, Nov 19; J Vance, I, 1st Me, Dec 4; D Walton, K, 1st D C Cav, Nov 13; L C Whitney, I, 1st Me, Nov 29; C Webber, C, 32d Me, Dec 13; A Wixer, M, 1st D C Cav, Dec 18; J Meservo, L, 1st D C Cav, Nov 4; G Rowell, G, 1st D C Cav, Nov 15; J O Kincade, F, 29th Me, Dec 5; W Small, H, 1st Me Art, Dec 15; C Jackson, I, 9th Me Inf, Dec 2; R Lance, F, 1st Me Cav, Dec 1; C S Latham M, 1st D C Cav, Dec 4; E Morrill, L, 1st D C Cav, Nov 6; M L Moore, L, 1st D C Cav, Nov 9; A Marks, L, 1st D C Cavalry, Nov 13; C B Marks, K, 16th Me, Nov 26; S S Mariner, G, 32d Me, Dec 13; M Qain, L, 1st D C Cav, Dec 5; J Marks, 16th Me, Dec 5; D H Morrill, H, 1st D C Cav, Dec 6; J McMullin, A, 1st D C Cav, Dec 8; J Murray, I, 10th Me, Dec 13; J Nell, I, 1st D C Cav, Nov 7; J Potter, K, 1st D C Cav, Nov 18; A Pierce, M, 1st D C Cav. Nov 26; E S Phelps, D, 12th Me, Dec 3; G Blodgett, F, 3d Me, Nov 6; M Butterfield, C, 16th Me, Nov 12; S Brackett, A, 16th Me, Nov 18; G W Borney, A, 1st Me Vet, Nov 29; S Brown, E, 11th Me, Dec 7; J Banks, I, 16th Me, Dec 19; W H Coonor, A, 1st Me, Nov 27; J Coombs, C, 16th, Me, Nov 30; J B Cushing, I, 1st D C Cav, Dec 1; C H Thompson I, 19th Me Inf, Dec 9; P Davis, K, 1st D C Cav, Nov 4; S F Damon, L, 1st D C Cav, Nov 7; L Davis, D, 1st D C Cav, Nov 10; L Davis, H, 1st D C Cav, Nov 18; A Dow, A, 1st D C Cav, Nov 8; C Davy, M, 1st D C Cav, Nov 19; W Everett, I, 9th Me, Nov 2; J A Erskine, E 1st D C Cav, Nov 28; H Emerson, E, 1st D C Cav, Dec 1; J M Flanders, C, 19th Me, Nov 27; A J Friend, G, 1st D C Cav, Dec 11; B F Lachdon, I, 16th Me, Nov 24; J. Gencis, 1st D C Cav, Nov 25; C Hardenbrook, F, 1st D C Cav, Nov 4; J Herrick, E, 32d Me, Nov 22; O Hines, C, 16th Me, Nov 24; C Hebner, C, 1st D C Cav, Nov 28; A Hart, K, 9th Me, Dec 3; A W Hobert, A, 16th Me, Dec 14; B Anderson, C, 1st D C Cav, Dec 20; D Foggott, E, 14th Me, Dec 20; H O Chandler, A 16th Me, Dec 24; J W Bates, F, 31st Me, Dec 25; F Bales, F, 31st Me, Dec 26; C C Newell, 8th Me, Dec 29; C E Kingsley, H, 1st D C Cav, Dec 29; — Greeley, —, 14th Maine, Dec 30; O Nichols, M, 1st D C Cav; Jan 1, 1865; W Scott, K, 1st D C Cav, Jan 1; S Fann, K, 1st D C Cav, Jan 1; J H L Chick, I, 1st D C Cav, Jan 2; Francis Lewo, a citizen of Maine, Jan 4; J Watson E, 1st, D C Cav, Jan 5; B A Colby, L, 16th Me, Jan 5; A Pierce, I, 1st D C Cav. Jan 6; G Patterson, P, 32d Me, Jan 7; R H Knowles, A, 16th Me, Jan 9; Simon Tripp, —, 16th Me.

Maine Prisoners in Richmond. The following list of soldiers, belonging to the 14th Maine regiment, now prisoners in Richmond, has been furnished us, by Geo. McGaffery formerly of the 14th, now connected with Cony Hospital in this city. The list is communicated by John Robinson of Co. B, and comes via of Savannah:

Co A. Private Frank Bridges. Co. B. Sergt P Emerick; Priv John Robinson, Wm Bither, James Alders, G S Spalding, G Pollard, Orest Krincer, Edward Winslow. Co C. Corp Theodore Mathews; Priv O C Wyman, Jacob Friedhoff. Co. D. Priv Wm M Wingate. Co E. Priv A J Judkins, Daniel Yaggatt. Co. F. Priv Jas E Grant, Henry Nelson, Jacob Maser, Thos N Hill, (wounded); Tristram Hurd, (wounded); Peter Dirownes. Co G. Priv M Van B Bither, David Westerman. Co H. Corp Chas French; Priv Edward Marden, Wilmot Jordan, James Bierce, Geo Whittier. Co I. Sergt Richard Ashton; Priv John Steward, Geo H Neal, Philip Piper. Co K. Sergt W H Cahout, *alias* Darby; Priv Elliot Witham, Henry Capers, Thos Keenan; Corp Augustus Worthing; Corp E W Worthing. Total 38.

An English Estimate of Mr. Lincoln. The London *Spectator* speaking of the character of President Lincoln, says:

"There is something in that steady bovine persistance, that resolve so iron that it cannot even bend to make phrases, which is infinitely impressive to spectators, which in the South must create, more even than defeat in the field, a sense of the hopelessness of the contest. You may face any man however superior in strength, but the bravest will not stand up to the locomotive. The President does not boast, shows no hate, indulges in no cries of triumph over the "steady advance of our armies," threatens no foreign power, makes no prophecies of speedy success, comforts the people with no assurances of Utopian future; but, as if impelled by a force other than his own will, slides, quietly, but irresistibly, along the rails. He is in his groove, and moving; and those who are in his path must ride with him, or lie flat, or retreat—must, at all events, recognize that it is they, and not he, who are to move out of the appointed course. Mr. Hawthorne, who detested Mr. Lincoln for his want of refinement, once doubted audibly whether his detestation was right; for, said he "I have noticed that the people always in such crises hit on the right man." When the smoke of this struggle ceases to make English eyes smart, they also, we believe, will recognize that the intuition of the man of genius was truer than his taste.

☞ We learn from the Waterville *Mail* that Mr. Joseph Brann of Vassalboro', brakeman on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, while shackling the cars on Friday last, at Vassalboro' Station, was caught between two cars and so severely crushed, that he died on Sunday night. He leaves a wife and two children.

☞ The Portland *Argus* says that the Bath Savings Institution has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the six months ending Jan. 31—which, with 4 per cent. declared in August last, makes nine per cent. dividend for the year.

The Terrible Fire in Philadelphia. From the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we obtain further details of the terrible fire in that city, by which twenty persons perished in the flames and half a million dollars in petroleum, buildings and other property were destroyed

The Record of the War.

Rebel Reports of Sherman's Movements---The Railroad between Branchville and Augusta Cut---A Union Force at Orangeburg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. Richmond papers of Monday, while they do not positively confirm the capture of Branchville by Sherman's forces, acknowledge that the Union army has crossed the Edisto river, and that Hardee's troops had fallen back before our advance. They also state that the railroad between Augusta and Branchville, and between the latter place and Charleston, had been cut by Sherman's cavalry. A Union force moving to the left of Branchville, was reported at Orangeburg which is on the railroad between Branchville and Columbia. The capture of Orangeburg cuts the main railroad communication between Charleston and Richmond.

The *Dispatch* of to-day contains a telegram from Wilmington announcing the landing at Smithfield of a large Yankee force. The *Dispatch* says they brought locomotives with them.

Gallant Exploit of Commodore Cushing---Capture of Rebel Cotton, Supplies, Negroes, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. Admiral Porter has forwarded the following to the Navy Department:

"U. S. STEAMER MONTICELLO, }
Off Wilmington, Feb. 7. }

SIR.—I have the honor to report that I entered Little river, South Carolina, on the night of the 4th, and proceeding about eight miles with four boats and eighty men, landed in the small town of All Saints Parish on Little River. The town was placed under guard without the knowledge of its inhabitants, and I succeeded in capturing some soldiers and arms. I held the place all the next day and discovered and destroyed about $15,000 worth of cotton. I also captured two flats at the mouth of the harbor, containing twenty-three bales of cotton which had some time ago been removed from a blockade runner to lighten her. These were brought off, together with some negroes. The South Carolina planters and all the men whom I met professed to be willing to come back under their old Government, and most of them seemed to be loyal men, only awaiting emancipation from military rule.

On the 6th I sent two boats' crews ashore in Charlotte Inlet, under command of Acting Master C. A. Pettitt. He surprised and routed the rebel force detailed to collect provisions in that country, capturing six soldiers with their arms and equipments, and destroying the stores which had been gathered for the enemy at Fort Anderson. The soldiers lately stationed at Charlotte have been withdrawn to assist in the defense of Wilmington. A hundred rebels are still at Lockwood's Folly. The woods are full of deserters.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. CUSHING, Lieut. Comdr.

Rear Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron."

From the Army of the Potomac---Renewed Preparations for the Evacuation of Richmond---Sherman's Successful Progress in South Carolina.

NEW YORK, FEB. 15. The *Herald's* correspondence represents military matters on both sides of the James river, as again quiet. The army holds its newly acquired ground, protected by strong earthworks. Maj. Gen. Wright has returned to the 6th corps. Desertions from the rebel armies continue to be frequent.

The *World's* Washington dispatch reiterates the former statement that the rebels will soon evacuate Richmond and the entire Atlantic coast and fall back to the interior; also that the rebels are making preparations for an overwhelming attack upon Sherman. Lee and Beauregard are to have two grand armies for future operations. The *World's* Hilton Head correspondence of the 8th says, Sherman's army in its advance meets with scarcely any resistance, and that his troops cover an area of territory 40 miles in width. For several days preceding the 8th inst., they had been engaged destroying the railroads, the object seeming to be to isolate Branchville, Augusta and Charleston from all possible aid or reinforcements in order to capture the garrison of each city.

The enemy are now moving on Edisto. It will be remembered that on Friday, the 4th inst., Sherman crossed the Salkahatchie between Blackstone and Rivers Bridge, thereby completely outflanking our forces and compelling them to fall back to Branchville. We have since learned that the Yankees forded the river, though the water was waist deep at Rivers Bridge. A sharp engagement took place here, which lasted several hours, in which Wheeler's cavalry inflicted severe punishment upon the enemy.

On the 8th a heavy column of Yankee infantry struck the South Carolina Railroad at Grahamsville, about eighteen miles west of Branchville; while Kilpatrick, with a cavalry force, occupied Blacksville, on the same road about nine miles a little northwest of Grahamsville.

A portion of Sherman's column, it was reported yesterday, moved forward, crossing the South Edisto and flanking Branchville on the west. This force then advanced to Orangeburg, on the Columbia and Branchville railroad, sixteen miles west of the latter place. This place has been a favorite retreat for the refugees from Charleston.

The Petersburg *Express* learns that Grant has made his new work, recently captured, as strong as those in his front. Every road has been strongly barricaded to prevent raids similar to the Hampton cattle expedition. Heavy works extend in every direction.

Another Advance toward Wilmington---Fort Anderson Bombarded---The Evacuation of Mobile.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16. The *Herald's* Fort Fisher correspondence says a reconnoissance in force was made by Gen. Terry on the 11th. A brisk skirmish took place, and the rebels were driven to their main works, yielding up the ground to our men, who thus secured an advanced position. Porter's gunboats co-operated. The conduct of the colored troops is highly commended.

Additional evidence of the evacuation of Mobile has been received by the transport Continental. It was evacuated on the 14th of January. An order was given to fire the city and some 16,000 bales of cotton on the appearance of the Yankees, but the order will not be obeyed.

The Campaign in South Carolina---Hardee's Army Driven by Howard---Rebel Speculations on Sherman's Movement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16. The *World's* correspondence shows that Howard's corps, in its advance, was obliged to pass through 40 miles of swamp of a most dismal character against Hardee's army which they constantly pressed back by vigorous charges. These charges the chivalry could not stand. The losses on either side were small. The country was found to be depopulated, excepting of old and helpless negroes who were starving. The first stand of the rebels was at Salkahatchie River on the opposite side, who showed themselves in force. Aided by a flanking movement our troops with fixed bayonets charged across the stream, five feet deep, in the face of a heavy fire, and wrested the position from the rebels, who fled in disorder toward Branchville, leaving their guns unspiked. We lost 150 killed and wounded. Among the latter Col. Swain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16. The *Herald's* special Washington despatch says the Richmond papers of the 15th state that Sherman's cavalry are probably operating on the railroad from Charleston via Raleigh and Wilmington, thus cutting the last line of communication between Virginia and the South.

Another correspondent of the *Herald* says Union meetings are being held throughout Georgia. Governor Brown is urged to call a Convention for the restoration of the State to the Union. The rebel authorities interrupt the gatherings of Union people. Governor Brown and a majority of the Legislature are said to be in favor of calling a Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. The Chief of Artillery of the 15th corps of Sherman's army has arrived here, bringing despatches to the government. He says Sherman's plans are not generally known in his own army, although he has its entire confidence. It was General Blair's division which defeated the enemy at Rivers Bridge, the soldiers wading to their waists to make the attack. It is clear that Sherman is moving a large column to the east and west of Branchville. A little to the north of that point is a fine, high fertile and productive section of country, easily traversed, with good roads and abounding supplies. If he is aiming at Columbia he will traverse the districts of Orangeburg and Richmond. The region is unsurpassed in the whole land for wealth and abundance.

The *Examiner* says: "The statement that Sherman's forces had probably cut the Augusta branch of the South Carolina railroad at different points west of Branchville is borne out by late Charleston papers, which state that the Yankees had reached and cut the road referred to at three points, namely: Midway, Blackville and Bamburg. Branchville is about midway between the three cities—Charleston, Augusta and Columbia, and is the point at which the roads leading to Columbia and Augusta separate. The distance from Charleston to Columbia is about 130 miles; from Charleston to Augusta 137 miles, and from Columbia to Augusta, via Branchville, 143 miles. The distance from Branchville to Charleston is 62 miles; from Branchville to Columbia 68 miles, from Branchville to Augusta, 75 miles. Though the enemy have obtained possession of the road between Branchville and Augusta, they had not, up to the latest advices, struck the line leading from Charleston to Augusta. The possession of the road at Blackville will cut off from Georgia and all sections beyond as long as the Yankees hold it. But Sherman's objective point is undoubtedly Branchville. As a strategic point it is of great value. If Sherman takes it he cuts our great railroad artery, and Gen. Lee will have to gather his supplies from other quarters than the Richmond storehouse of Southern Georgia. The capture of Branchville would not cut off Charleston. There is another line over the Northeastern and Manchester roads, by which Charleston can communicate with Richmond, and even with Columbia; but the permanent possession of Branchville would undoubtedly lead to movements upon Charleston. As the situation stands at present, Sherman is in a critical conjuncture. His base is now on the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry. He has a long line of communication to guard. He may send out a raiding party to destroy Columbia, if possible, and lay waste the surrounding country, but he will scarcely venture to advance further into the interior until he shall have taken or burned Branchville. And even should he be successful at Branchville, it is hardly to be expected that he would advance further into the interior in that direction. In the event of such success, his next movement would almost necessarily be upon Charleston, to secure there a base of operations, and if successful there, he might attempt a march through Carolina toward Wilmington. His road to Wilmington lies naturally through Branchville, Charleston and Wilmington—a long and difficult one—which depends upon success at each of its stages.

Sherman's Progress---Capture of Columbia, S. C.---Probable Evacuation of Charleston, and Abandonment of Branchville by the Rebels---News from Rebel Papers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. }

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Chaleston, has been communicated to the Department in the following telegraph just received from Gen. Grant.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

The following is taken from the Richmond *Despatch*:

The Fall of Columbia—Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated by Gen. Beauregard, in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From Gen. Beauregard's despatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad rivers. While they were crossing the rivers our troops under Beauregard evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which we think likely is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where next Sherman will direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base; is it to be presumed that he is subsisting on the country and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition.

Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike Charlotte, which is one hundered miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte & Columbia Railroad; or at Florence, S. C., the Junction of the Columbia & Wilmington Railroad, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is at Columbia, and that the report that Slocum was marched on Augusta was untrue.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th. Richmond papers of the 16th inst., have been received.

The *Despatch* contains the following:

"There was a cannonade of several hours duration on our left near Appomattox Wednesday evening. With this exception nothing of moment has occurred.

General Baker in command of our forces at Goldsboro' reports that he has reason to believe the enemy are concentrating at Newbern and have with them materials for repairing the railroad from Newbern to Kingston. Scouts who come into Kingston on the night of the 11th report General Foster in command at Newbern and that 2000 of the 18th army corps had arrived there making the number of troops at about 9000.

Our troops abandoned Branchville last Sunday night. Wheeler, on Friday last, attacked and whipped Kilpatrick at Aiken, fifteen miles, northeast of Augusta, and drove him back five, in the direction of Branchville.

Augusta papers of last Wednesday state that at that time Slocum was at Windsor, ten miles east of Aiken, advancing on Augusta, his right flank being protected by the south Edisto, and his left by Kilpatrick's Cavalry. Two days after this Kilpatrick was whipped by Wheeler. Slocum has with him the 15th and 16th Corps; the 14th and 20th Corps comprises the force operating against Columbia and Charleston.

From the Army of the Potomac---A Rebel Steamer Blown up by a Torpedo---Successful Raid in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. Information has been received from the army of the James, dated the 17th, to the following effect:—

"Deserters from the rebel army state that between 12 and 1 o'clock this moaning, a company of each of the Regiments of Stewart's Brigade were sent to advance their picket lines about 150 yards, in order to straighten their lines on the Bermuda Hundred point, opposite the position held by the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. On being discovered they were fired upon by our pickets, and after about twenty shots they retired to their own lines. The party making the attempt were supplied with entrenching tools to throw up works for defence, and when fired upon they retreated in the utmost confusion, not waiting to return our fire.

"983 Union prisoners, including ten officers, mostly from Danville, came down from Richmond on the rebel steamboat Allison, to Cox's landing. About 5 o'clock, as the Allison was on her return trip to Richmond, and when a short distance above Fort Brady, she struck a torpedo, which exploding completely wrecked her. She had on board 213 packages of blankets and a number of other articles intended for our prisoners, belonging mostly to the State of Indiana. The loss of life is unknown.

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL

Will positively cure

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

And the first stages of

CONSUMPTION.

It is a sure preventive for

DIPTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, $2.

WEEKS & POTTER, Druggists,
No. 160 Washington St., Boston, Mass., General Agents. 6t10

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y4

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y9

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT,

For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the house-keeper can have. It will adhere in a liquid form, and is insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Two-ounce bottle, with brush (family package) 25 cents each. Sold everywhere.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
A Family package will be sent by mail for 50 cents. 3m9

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
3m1

NOTICE.

The members of the NORTH FRANKLIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, are hereby notified to meet at BLANCHARD'S HALL in Phillips, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year; also to adjust accounts and transact any other business that may come before the society. H. O. BUTTERFIELD, Sec'y.

Phillips, Feb. 11, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their Annual Meeting at the Town House in Farmington, on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, 1865, for the choice of officers and transaction of any business that may legally come before said meeting. L. F. GREENE, Sec'y.

E. Wilton, Feb. 20, 1865. 11

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, February 21, 1865.

[Corrected weekly by J. McARTHUR, J. Hedge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

Flour,	$11 00 to 15 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$23.00 to 25.00
Corn Meal,	2 70 to 2 20	Mutton, ℔ lb,	8 to 10
Rye Meal,	2 25 to 2 80	Turkeys ℔ lb,	20 to 25
Wheat,	none	Chickens, ℔ lb,	20 to 25
Rye,	none	Geese, ℔ lb,	16 to 18
Corn,	2 00 to 2 10	Clover Seed,	28 to 30
Barley,	1.25 to 1.50	Herdsgrass,	6 50
Beans,	2 50 to 3.00	Red Top,	2.00
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay, ℔ ton,	23.00 to 23.00
Potatoes,	65 to 75	Lime,	1.25 to 1.40
Dried Apples,	13 to 14	Fleece Wool,	75 to 80
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 12	Pulled Wool,	80 to 85
Butter,	45 to 50	Sheep Skins	1 25 to 2 00
Cheese,	18 to 22	Hides,	9 to 9½
Eggs,	25 to 38	Calf Skins,	20 to 22
Lard,	26 to 28	Lamb Skins,	1 00 to 1.50
Veal,	8 to 10	Wood, hard,	7 00 to 8 00
Round Hog,	18.00 to 20 00	Wood, soft.	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1865.

At market:	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Hogs*
Last week,	1772	4145	150
This week,	1236	3742	—

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 13.00 @ 14.00; Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 11.00 @ 12.00 } weight of hide, tallow, Third do. 9.00 @ 10.00 } and dressed beef. Extra $14.00 @ $15.00; premium, $15.00.

Working Oxen—Sales $85, $100, $225 to $275.

Milch Cows—$25 @ $75; extra, $90 @ 75; ordinary, $25 @ 40.

Sheep—7½@12 lb ℔ on live weight, sheared; lambs $0.00 @ $0.00 each.

Hides—9 @ 10jc. *Calf Skins*—20c to 22c ℔ lb, or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—9@10jc.

Pelts, sheep—$4,00 @ $3,50; Lambs' $1.50 @ $2,25.

Stores—Wholesale, — @ —c ℔ lb; retail, 13 @ 14c

Fat hogs 15@19, dressed.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE

Wm Scammon, 22; A Maxfield 19; Leavitt & Harding 17; M Pompilly 14; D Thompson & Co. 12; L Brown 14; J P Fogg 18; M E Rice 17; H M Nye 17; J H Thorne 32.

REMARKS. The number of cattle at market is slightly less than last week. It would not be strange, therefore, if some butchers who are buying, to-day, find prices rather higher than last week, and higher than the average sales for this week. In consequence of late arrivals at Cambridge three or four times as many N orthern cattle were driven to Brighton last week as there are this. Nothing but the large supply last week, and the large expectations of Western stock next week has kept prices down. There were probably 150 oxen taken for Rhode Island. And besides these, at least one car load of extra Maine oxen are to be sent to the city of New York, where prices are so much higher than here that many "River cattle" and other lots in the Southern part of the State, that would naturally come here, have gone to York, or are about to go. This is a rather anomalous state of affairs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

No sheep were reported from Maine this week.

REMARKS. About 4000 at market, which is a fair supply We think there is but little change in the prices of ordinary fair and good qualities. There were some fine lots at market, the best of which command large prices. Some of the drovers, however, were not satisfied with the offers of the butchers, and some lots were driven over from Medford, where they were yarded for a long time. Generally, however, the trade was tolerably brisk. The sheep from Maine all come dressed this week; and there are none from Albany.

PRICES—in lots, $8.50 7.00, 7.50. Extra and selections, $8,50, 10,00, @ 14,00, or from 8 to 12½ cts. ℔ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Feb. 18, 1865.

APPLES. Green ℔ bbl (new crop) $5.50 @ 7.00, sliced, ℔ lb 17@ 18.

BUTTER. Country ℔ lb 46@58, Choice Table 48@50, Store 40@42.

BEANS. Marrow ℔ bush $3 25@3 50, Pea $3 25@3 50, Blue Pod $2 87 @3 12.

CHEESE. Vermont ℔ lb new 21@22c; New York 21@22.

GRAIN. Rye $1,95@2 00; oats 95 @ 98; South yellow corn, 1 90@1 95; barley 1 55@1 60; shorts, per ton $42@45; fine feed $45@50.

HAY. Hay, per net ton, pressed $25 @ $27.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 26@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Potatoes, $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl.; Beef, ℔ quarter, 12@14c; Eggs, ℔ doz., 34@40c; Turkeys, 18@23c; Chickens, 18@20c; Geese, 15@15. —*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....Feb. 18.

Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at $9.75 @ $10 00 for Western superfine; $10.50 @ $11,00 for common extras; $11,00@ $11,50 for medium do.; and $11,00 @ $14,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Western mixed, $1,91@1 92.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 97 @ $1 ℔ bushel.

RYE—1,75 @ — ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $35 @ $38 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Feb. 20.

Flour—Super State $10,00@10,50; Round Hoop Ohio,11,10@ 12 00; Western 9,35@10,20; Southern 10,90@14,50; Canada 10 05@11,00.

Wheat—Chicago spring 2 10@2,12; amber Milwaukie 2,16 winter red western, 2,22½.

Corn—Southern White $1,90 @ 1,92.

Oats—Canada 1.08.

Special Notices.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior preparations thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnished gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once and you will know its value.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by CHAS. F. POTTER & CO., Augusta, Me.

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W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland, S. A. HOWES & CO., Belfast
W. S. ALDEN & CO., Bangor, Me., 6sp2m3

SheepWashTobacco

I hereby certify, that I have been familiar with all the processes employed by the South Down Company in the manufacture of their "Sheep Wash Tobacco," and that the article prepared under Mr. Jaques' Patent contains all the useful principles of the Tobacco in a concentrated form.

This Paste, employed as a Sheep Wash, according to the directions furnished by the Company, has the effect of curing Scab and other cutaneous diseases, and destroying all parasitic insects which infest the skin and wool of the Sheep, and thereby improves the health of the animal, as well as the quality of its fleece. Employed in the same way, the solution being made stronger, it will destroy those insects which infest the skins o larger animals, and also those that are injurious to vegetation.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
Assayor to the State of Massachusetts, and Consulting Chemist.

☞ Wool Growers should beware of any preparation that contains "sulphur," as it is sure to destroy the fibre of the wool. One pound of *Extract Tobacco* will make twelve gallons Wash, and contains the strength of eight pounds of Tobacco, as prepared by farmers.

Agents Wanted in every Wool District.

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Brown's Bronchial Troches. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think still better of what I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For throat troubles they are a specific" N. P WILLIS.

"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."

DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

REV. S. SEIGERIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds"

REV. S. J P. ANDERSON, St Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly,—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. BUCHANNE,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure and OBTAIN the *genuine*.

4t8

UPHAM'S PIMPLE BANISHER

Removes Pimples on the Face, Freckles, &c. It also softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. No toilet is complete without it. Price 50 cents. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful *black or brown.* It consists of only *one preparation.* Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

HAIR UPROOTED

From all parts of the Body in five minutes, *without injury to the skin,* by "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER." Ask or send for "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER," and take no other. Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1 25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 3m9

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

For sale in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN and DORR & CRAIG. 3m8*

TO CURE PILES.—To prevent Piles, when you are costive and have difficult evacuations, add ten drops of DR T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a gill of cold water, or if the patient is naturally cold, take warm water, and inject; retain it one hour and it will bring on an easy evacuation and thereby prevent piles, which are always brought on by difficult evacuations. If you have Piles, the above treatment will effect a sure cure.

For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent.
1t 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N Y.

Married.

In Augusta, Feb. 9th, by M. Cunningham, Joseph B. Smith of Lewiston, to Mary Alice Devine, of Augusta.

In Sidney, Feb. 8th, by Rev. J. W. Hathaway, Perry M. Arnold to Lydia G. Doe.

In Hallowell, Feb. 12th, by Thomas Hovey, Esq., George W. Handy of Readfield, to Jennie Wood, formerly of Augusta.

In Athens, Feb. 11th, by Rev. Amos S. Vickery, Volney S. Browning to Julia Door.

In Ripley, Feb. 11th, by Harrison Jones, Esq., Theodore B Seekins to Amanda M. Farrar.

Died.

In Augusta, Feb 14th, William Bradford, formerly of Minot, aged 88 years 10 months.

In Farmington, Feb. 19, John Brooks, formerly of Augusta, in the 94th year of his age.

In Fairfield, Feb. 14, Alfred F. Allen, of Co. C, 19th Me. Vols. son of Daniel Allen, Esq., aged 21 years.

In Monmouth, Feb. 16, Mary Lucilla P., wife of George F. Rowell, aged 22 years, 10 mos. 11 days.

In Kennebunk, Feb. 10, Sarah, relict of Oliver Perkins, Esq, aged 77 years, 11 mos.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11th, Capt. Gustavus A. Dickman, formerly of this city, aged 60 years.

In Sidney, Feb. 13th, Abby E., daughter of Anson B. and Rhoda P. Tillson, aged 18 years 7 months.

In North Yarmouth, Feb. 13th, Otis Loring, aged 40 years 10 months.

In Hartland, Feb. 6th Uriah Spearrin. He was in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Lundy's Lane, in the 21st Regiment, commanded by Col. Miller, where he was wounded and has since drawn a pension.

At City Point, Va., Jan. 12th, of Chronic Diarrhœa, Corp. Francis A. Crane, member of Co. C, 16th Me. Regt., aged 24 years, son of Sidney and Rhoda Crane, of Fayette.

In Mt. Vernon, Nov. 21st, Geo. A. Carson, member of Co. B 21 Me. Cav., aged 21 years; Dec. 26th, Leroy D. Hopkins, a member of Co. B, 24 Me. Cav., aged 28 years.

In Hospital at Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 12th, Milton P. Philbrick, member of Co. B, 24 Me. Cav., aged 22 years 10 months, son of Benj. Philbrick of Mt. Vernon; Dec. 23, Geo. Hanna, member of Co. B, 24 Me. Cav., aged 20 years, son of Thomas B. Hanna of Mount Vernon.

In Mercer, Feb. 8th, of dropsy in the chest, Robinson Gilman, Esq., aged 73 years.

In Mount Vernon, Aug., 1864, of diptheria, Hattie O., aged 2 years; Jan. 17th, Arvesta, aged 8 years; Jan. 30th, Betsey P. aged 43 years; Feb. 8th, Milford, aged 12 years; wife and children of John Rollins.

In Canaan, Feb. 16th, Martha A. daughter of Mary Fairbanks, formerly of Manchester, aged 19 years.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, PRIZE MONEY.

S. C. HARLEY,

LICENSED WAR CLAIM AGENT

FOR MAINE.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY for Seamen, and all CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT promptly collected.

Applications by mail will receive immediate attention. Letters from persons living at a distance, stating the nature of their claims, and desiring information, will be answered at once, free of charge; and if desired, the necessary papers, properly drawn up, requiring only the name of the applicant, witness, and a magistrate, will be sent to such parties.

All applications made at this office are immediately forwarded to the departments, and great care taken to accompany them with the necessary proof, that no delay shall arise for want of evidence.

APPROVED CLAIMS CASHED—ADVICE FREE.

NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

Office---NORTH'S BLOCK, WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

REFERENCES—Hon. SAMUEL CONY, Gov., Hon. LOT M. MORRILL, U. S. Senator, Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, M. C. Feb. 18, 1865. tf11

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GRASS, GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER

SEEDS.

COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Orders by mail or Express will receive prompt and faithful attention. 3m11

USE GARDINER'S COMPOUND.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

DERBY LINE, Jan. 23, 1865.

C. F. GARDINER, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have sold and taken all of your Compound that I had of you, and have had some calls for more, but have to d the folks that I should send for it, and if you think it will not freeze and spoil the bottles, you can, if you see fit, send me three dozen, and I will send you the pay.

I have got over my rheumatism, and have been to two Balls this winter, and danced all night. Was not lame. It is one of the best things that I have ever taken. Mr. Winn and myself are giving it a great start here. There is no trouble here but it will sell. We have got it started, and I think you had better come up here, as you talked of when we were in Boston, and give me the agency of selling it, as Mr. Winn does not want it. There were two in the store last Saturday after it. Mr. Winn often speaks of you, and wonders why you do not come up here, and thinks you will be pleased if you do.

I had hard work to sell a Mr. Lee a bottle of it, and he had been lame a long time, but did sell him a bottle, and he came back after more, and says that he has not slept so well for a great while. He was so bad that he had to put a pillow between his legs in order to lay on his side, but does not have to do so now. When I see you I can tell you all about the thing. All I have to say, I am very sorry that I did not take Mr. Winn's advice and buy it long before I did. I hope I have not tired you out with the reading of this. Please to excuse all mistakes. Mr. Winn sends his best respects to you, and I mine also.

Yours respectfully,
G. R. HOLMES.

Principal Depot 91 Washington street, Boston, up one flight.

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Meals at all Hours

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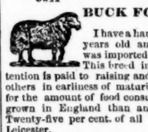

I have a handsome LEICESTER BUCK, three years old and of large size, weighing 216 lbs; was imported from England and is full-blooded. This breed in England—where the greatest attention is paid to raising and improving the stock—exceeds all others in earliness of maturity, and none make better returns for the amount of food consumed; they are more extensively grown in England than any of the large mutton varieties. Twenty-five per cent. of all the sheep raised in England are Leicester. JOHN A. HOLMES.

Portland, Me., Feb. 16, 1865. tf11

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**MARYLAND LAND

Poetry.

LAUS DEO.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

On hearing the bells ring for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery in the United States.

It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down.
How the belfries rock and reel,
How the great guns peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring, O bells!
Every stroke exulting tells
Of the burial hour of crime.
Loud and long that all may hear,
Ring for every listening ear,
Of Eternity and Time.

Let us kneel!
God's own voice is in that peal
And this spot is holy ground.
Lord forgive us! What are we,
That our eyes this glory see,
That our ears have heard the sound!

For the Lord
On the whirlwind is abroad;
In the earthquake He has spoken;
He has smitten with His thunder
The iron walls asunder,
And the gates of brass are broken!

Loud and long
Lift the old exulting song,
Sing with Miriam by the sea;
He has cast the mighty down;
Horse and rider sink and drown;
He has triumphed gloriously!

Did we dare
In our agony of prayer
Ask for more than He had done?
When was ever His right hand
Over any time or land
Stretched as now beneath the sun?

How they pale,
Ancient myth, and song, and tale,
In this wonder of our days,
When the cruel rod of war
Blossoms white with righteous law,
And the wrath of man is praise!

Blotted out!
All within and all about
Shall a fresher life begin;
Freer breathe the universe
As it rolls its heavy curse
On the dead and buried sin!

It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth.
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice,
It shall belt with joy the earth!

Ring and swing
Bells of joy! on the morning's wing.
Send the song of praise abroad;
With a sound of broken chains
Tell the nation that He reigns,
Who alone is Lord and God!

Independent.

Our Story-Teller.

LITTLE STARLIGHT.

It was soon after the first of those terrible Wilderness battles of last spring that little Starlight made his appearance among us.

Now have you any idea who Little Starlight was? Very probably, from his romantic name, you picture him to yourself as a pretty boy—a beau-ideal, Young American, with clustering curls, and the reveliant blooming precocity of face and form. Nothing of the kind. *Our* Little Starlight was a negro urchin, extremely small for his age—which might have been fifteen, could we have had a date to reckon from—and as black as the ace of spades, when the ace of spades is excessively black and shiny.

Where he came from, who he belonged to, how he came among us, we never exactly knew. He was a sort of a masculine Topsy, and probably "growed" somewhere in the vicinity of our bivouac. On the morning after the battle he had been found in our lines, strutting about the camp in a very nonchalant way, with a quick, observing eye for everything he saw. His appearance was comical in the extreme. Upon his ebon head, and entirely concealing his crisp wool, was jauntily placed a span-new artillery cap, which he had probably picked up from the field. He had fastened to the right shoulder of his ragged coat—a swallow tailed blue of unknown antiquity—an immense epaulet, probably plundered from the baggage of some rebel officer; while a silken sash of flaring crimson was twined around his waist in a manner at once striking and barbaric, with a long end that trailed behind like the gaudy tail of some variegated tropic bird. His trowsers—we will skip them; let it suffice to say that they were unmentionables to the last degree.

No one could tell how the little fellow got into the camp, and he wouldn't tell himself. The pickets and sentries swore prodigiously that he had not passed them. So we were compelled to let the mystery of his appearance remain unsolved.

It was shortly after sunrise when the corporal of the guard brought him before me, with

"Here's a prisoner, or contraband, or something of the kind, chaplain. I just picked him up, and don't know what to do with him."

I almost exploded with laughter at seeing the individual in question, but immediately sat down on a stump and proceeded to investigate. Captain Allen came along at the same time, and presently the Major also dropped in. So we formed ourselves into an informal court-martial around the object of our attention, with the view of having some amusement for the hungry half hour that would elapse before breakfast. The "brass" of the lad was surprising; for he never changed countenance during the whole of this ceremony, which we made as imposing as we could by words and look. All eyes were turned on me expectantly, so I opened the proceedings.

"What is your name, my boy?"

"Dun'no, mass'r. 'Spect I isn't got none," was the reply, accompanied by a sparkling grin of extraordinary breadth, as though his anonymous condition was a matter of much self-satisfaction.

"Oh, you must have some name," I said. "What did they call you at home?"

"I allers come wi'out callin'. But when I shinned along kinder slow, sometime dey'd sing out, 'Nig! sometime 'Little Nig!' an' den agin, 'Hyar, you d—d Nig!' I'll bet dey did, mass'r? Yah! yah! I'se a awful cuss, I is!" he continued, swinging his arms gleefully about and shuffling his bare feet as if contemplating a breakdown.

"Silence!" roared the Major, who acted as presiding officer, at the same time knitting his brows furiously to conceal the laughter which almost choked him. "Silence, or I will commit you for contempt!"

Somewhat startled by the vehemence of this injunction the little fellow remained silent, and taking off his cap, stroking his mat of a head in a serious manner, which was more comical than his mirth.

"Well, my friend," I resumed, "where do you come from?"

"No whar ob late, mass'r. I'se been sleepin' out in ebery fight. I seed him lick my ole mudder till de blood flew. Jis' lemme on to him, mass'r, and you'll see the blood fly yourse'f. Yah!" yah! I'se a awful cuss, I is."

Upon a briefer acquaintance with Starlight I should have smiled at the serio-comic manner in which these sentiments were enunciated; but as it was, I shuddered at the intensity of passion which lurked in his tones.

And through all those terrible battles, and rapid marches and counter marches, with which General Grant terrified and confused the rebel foe, from the Rapidan to the walls of Richmond, Little Starlight conducted himself with sterling credit, winning golden opinions from all, and upon one occasion a hearty hand shake from the General of our division.

It was however, at the severe skirmish on our left, immediately following our general repulse from the rebel works, and shortly before the transfer of our army to the south bank of the James, that the part which Starlight played in the great drama was to assume a truly tragic phase.

The enemy's skirmishers and ours were hotly engaged, and the fight bade fair to be bloody, if brief. I was immediately in the rear of a portion of our regiment, which was in reserve, busy with the wounded; and Starlight was hopping about me, doing what he could to assist, but now and then looking up, and throwing curious glances toward the fight, which was not far distant.

Suddenly an exclamation from him caused me to turn, when I saw him gazing intently, with his hand pointing towards the ground where the skirmish was progressing.

"Hooray! hooray! Dere he is! dere he is!" he shouted.

He succeeded in directing my attention to a fine-looking rebel officer, who was cheering on his men in a charge they were making upon our position.

"Dat's him! dat's him!" cried Starlight, at the same time freeing himself from his drum, and casting it on one side, while his voice was wild and strange with a fierce joy.

And before I could arrest him, or exactly understand his intention, he snatched a musket and bayonet from the ground, and ran like a deer after our column, which was advancing to repel the threatened assault.

From my position I could see the whole affair. The smoke of the musketry fire was thick, but a western gale was blowing, and the opposing columns were pretty plainly discernible. Then the firing ceased, and I saw them meet in the shock of steel to steel. The ranks of the rebels were broken, and they scattered back toward their abatis and the thick woods on their right; but the officers retained their ground, endeavoring to inspirit their men by their own examples, and fighting bravely. I saw Little Starlight rush headlong at the man to whom he had directed my attention, and I could hear his shrill cheer come floating to me on the wind. He seemed to be but half the size of his antagonist, yet they met with a shock which seemed equal on both sides. The officer evaded the bayonet of his puny foe, and struck out sharply with his sword: and I saw the blood spring out from the negro's neck. But the next instant they closed; the rushing bayonet gored the breast of the officer, and he rolled to the plain. Twice—thrice I saw the flashing bayonet leap into the air, and flash down again upon the prostrate man; and then with a louder whoop than before, Starlight sprang on farther into the fight; and the whole scene was shut from my view by the gathering smoke, for the breeze had died away.

The fight was soon over. The rebels were driven far back into the woods, their abattis captured and held, and we in possession of the field. My interest in what I had witnessed was so intense that I immediately hastened to the ground.

Our loss had been inconsiderable, but that of the enemy was large. Their dead and wounded lay in all directions. I found the officer with whom I had seen Starlight engaged. He wore the insignia of a rebel captain, and was stone-dead, with his breast pierced many times with bayonet thrusts. As I was standing beside the body, Sergeant K——, of company C, came up to me with a troubled look.

"Little Starlight is dying, Sir," was his greeting, "and he wishes to see you very much."

"Starlight dying! Impossible!" I ejaculated, at the same time hurrying to the point indicated. It was but too true.

Little Starlight lay at the edge of the enemy's works, with a frightful gunshot wound in the back part of his head, and as many as twenty brave fellows were clustering around him with sympathizing looks and tearful eyes. You may not believe me, but nevertheless I speak the truth when I say that the brave boy grinned joyously when he saw me.

"Yah! yah! Mass'r Chaplain," he cried, as I knelt by his side and took his hand; "dis nig's done for, he is. Did yer see me tackle dat ole coon Cunnel Billy? Yah! yah! I'se got it at last, mass'r! I'se got it at last!"

"Got what, my boy?" I whispered with a trembling voice.

"Freedom!" cried Starlight, springing to his feet.

I saw that wild, strange gleam of passion leap into his rude features, and then he fell back into my arms.

"It am a lubly day, mass'r," he continued, speaking with great difficulty. "It am ebening now an' de sun am setting, mass'r. But I hears de big drum ob de sky rollin' de rebellie ob de Lord. De day am breakin' for dis chile, mass'r; for *I'se got it at last!*"

His voice failed him here. He moved his lips; but in a moment they were stilled forever. He was dead.

I laid him down gently on the grass.

The Major had also been standing by.

"Come," said he, taking me by the arm—"come, let us go."

And as we went away I saw his mustache tremble perceptibly.

There were three regular members of Company C who died the death in that skirmish, but I think not one of them was mourned with a deeper, sincerer sorrow than was Little Starlight. One of the sergeants who was a rude rhymster in his way, composed a brief epitaph for him. Others of the company performed what little offices they could; and the Colonel inquired particularly into the circumstances of his death. The Union slain were buried separately—they were so few. Starlight also had a little grave of his own. He was free at last, and he thus came into the ownership of about five feet of that earth which had not been a very affectionate mother to him.

I said he had an epitaph. It was scrawled upon the rude headboard by the author; and as there is something epigrammatic about it, it may not be out of place to conclude our story with.

Here lieth Little Starlight,
Whose ill-starred spirit won
Its right to blessed freedom through
The foeman's deadly gun.

But he will, doubtless, somewhere
Shine brightly after all,
As the Stars in their glory
When the shades of evening fall.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Miscellaneous.

THE ROMANCE OF COINS.

The coins of Constantine the Great, 306 A. D., will always remain of peculiar interest, as connected with the early history of Christianity. Constantine, after forcing his brother-in-law Lucinius, from his Eastern dominions, built Constantinople, and made Christianity the State religion. The principal emblem upon his coins in the Labarum, or sacred banner, bearing the monogram of Christ—the letters X and P—[the Greek initials for Christ'] the angles of which are occupied by the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, Alpha and Omega, in allusion to Christ's declaration in Revelation. A rarer type of Constantine's coins has the monogram, and the legend, *In hoc signo vinces.* The *signum* was the vision of a beautiful cross in the heavens, which was presented to the view of Constantine, near Milan, during his march against Maxentius. To this cross he attributed both his victory and conversion.

The first manifestation of displeasure between the mother country and the colonies, was with Massachusetts, of course. The old Bay State was as impatient toward Masters then, as later it the Revolution against George. and still later with the slaveholders. Charles II. was displeased with the colonists for coining money, which he considered his prerogative, and intimated to Sir Thomas Temple that they must be punished, and the business stopped. Sir Thomas was considerable of a wag, and showed the king one of honest John Hull's shillings, on the reverse of which was the pine tree. The king asked him what sort of a tree that was. Upon which Sir Thomas replied that, of course, it was the royal oak, which had saved his majesty's life. The king smiled at the courtier's wit; but it is not reported that he allowed Hull to continue the coinage.

Coins have figured in sermons. Bishop Latimer, on the eighth of March, 1549, delivered the following sarcastic sermon. On a previous occasion he had spoken jestingly of the new currency of Edward VI. For this he was accused of sedition, which charge he answered thus:

"Thus they burdened me even with sedition. And wot ye what? I chanced in my last sermon to speak a merry word of a new shilling, to refresh my auditory, how I was like to put away my new shilling for an old groat. I was therein noted to speak seditiously.

I have now gotten one more fellowe, a companion of sedition; and wot you who is my fellowe? Essay (Isaiah) the prophet. I spake but of a little prettie shilling; but he speaketh to Jerusalem after another sort, and was so bold as to meddle with their coynes. 'Thou proud, thou haughty city of Jerusalem. *Argentum tuum versum est in scoriam;*' thy silver is turned into what? into testious *scoriam*, into dross. Ah! seditious wretch! what has he to do with the mint? Why should he not have left that matter to some masters of policy to reprove? Thy silver is dross; it is counterfeit; thy silver is turned; thou hadst no silver. What pertained that to Essay? Marry, he replied, a piece of diversity in that policy; he threateneth God's vengeance for it.

He went to the root of the matter, which was covetousness, which became him to reprove; or else that it tended to the hurt of poor people; for the naughtiness of the silver was the occasion of dearth of all things in the realm. He imputeth it to them as a crime. He may be called a master of sedition indeed. Was not this a seditious fellow, to tell them this even to their faces?"

In England, during the reign of George III., an act was passed to amend an act of the 51st of the king, respecting the gold coin and the notes of the Bank of England. By this act the provisions of the former statute were extended to Ireland, and the notes of the bank there were placed apon the same basis as those of the Bank of England.—*Continental Monthly.*

RULES FOR WINTER.

Never go to bed with cold, or damp feet.

In going into colder air, keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head, it may become warmed before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those shocks and sudden chills which frequently end in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other serious forms of disease.

Never sleep with the head in the draft of an open door or window.

Let more cover be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street-corners, after having walked even a short distance.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half-minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

Never put on a new boot or shoe in beginning a journey.

Never wear India-rubber in cold, dry weather. If compelled to face a bitter cold wind, throw a silk handkerchief over the face; its agency is wonderful in modifying the cold.

Those who are easily chilled on going out of doors, should have some cotton batten attached to the vest or other garment, so as to protect the space between the shoulder-blades behind, the lungs being attached to the body at that point; a little there is worth five times the amount over the chest in front.

Never sit for more than five minutes at a time with the back against the fire or stove.

Avoid sitting against cushions in the backs of pews in churches; if the uncovered board feels cold, sit erect without touching it.

Never begin a journey until breakfast has been eaten.

After speaking, singing, or preaching in a warm room in winter, do not leave it for at least ten minutes and even then close the mouth, put on the gloves, wrap up the neck, and put on cloak or overcoat before passing out of the door; the neglect of these has laid many a good and useful man in a premature grave.

Never speak under a hoarseness, especially if it requires an effort, or gives a hurting or a painful feeling, for it often results in permanent loss of voice, or life-long invalidism.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

HOW GOLD LACE IS MADE.

Gold lace is not gold lace; it does no deserve this title, for the gold lace is applied as surface to the silver. It is not even silver lace, for the silver is applied to a foundation of silk. The silken threads for making this material are wound around with gold wire so thickly as to conceal the silk. The making of this gold wire is one of the most singular mechanical operations imaginable. In the first place, the refiner prepares a solid rod of silver about an inch in thickness; he heats this rod, applies upon the surface a coating of gold leaf, burnishes this down, and so until the gold is about one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver. The rod is subjected to a train of processes which brings it down to the state of fine wire, and it is passed through holes in a steel plate, lessened step by step in diameter. The gold never deserts the silver, but adheres closely to it, and shares all its mutations. It is one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver at the beginning, and it maintains the same ratio to the end.

As to the fineness to which the gold coated rod of silver can be brought, the limit depends upon the delicacy of human skill; but the most remarkable ever known was brought forward by Dr. Wollston. This was an example of solid gold wire, entirely free from silver. He procured a small rod of silver, bored a hole through it from end to end, and inserted in this hole the smallest gold wire he could procure. He subjected the silver to the usual wire drawing process, until he had brought it to the finest attainable state, being a silver wire as thin as hair, with a gold wire in its centre. To isolate this gold wire, he subjected it to a warm nitrous acid, by which the silver was dissolved, leaving a gold wire one thirty-thousandth of an inch in thickness—perhaps the thinnest round wire that the hand of man ever produced.

But this wire, though beyond all comparison finer than any employed in manufacture, does not approach in thinness the film of gold on the surface of silver in gold lace. It has been calculated that the gold on the finest silver wire for gold lace is not more than one-third one-millionth of an inch in thickness; that is, not above one-tenth the thickness of ordinary gold leaf.

ORATORS OF MODERN TIMES.

Great orators have been rare in all ages. Great Britain has now but Gladstone; in France, Berryer, growing old, is being quietly replaced by Jules Flavre; this country, in the course of a few hundred years, has known—how many?—James Otis, Patrick Henry, Henry Clay, Sergeant S Prentiss; have there been any others? Daniel Webster was one of the largest, brightest, intellects, he spoke forcibly because he thought deeply, saw clearly, and reasoned cogently, but I was never thrilled by the magic of his voice, and would nearly as soon read one of his great speeches as hear him make it. John C. Calhoun's was a subtle brain; he was rather a metaphysician than an orator; he argued tersely, compactly; if you granted his premises he would almost compel you to adopt his conclusions; but Clay's charm was in his manner, his utterance; he wielded audiences and moulded senates; but did not even in life greatly influence those who never met and did not personally hear him, while his speeches are scarcely read at all since his death. He dealt so entirely with interests, that few even of his happiest efforts bear separation from their immediate impulses and occasions; he spoke warmly and nobly in behalf of South American independence, the development and diversification of American industry, and of the guaranteed right of the semi-civilized Indians; but he very rarely dug deliberately down to the primary rocks and insisted on solving the problem of the hour by the application of universal principles of eternal truth.

Hence the rapid decline of his reputation as a speaker, while his less popular cotemporaries, Webster and Calhoun, continue to be read and admired. Prentiss spent his maturity mainly at the bar in a comparatively rude section. and was excluded by his political affinities from all but a mere glimpse of political life; but the testimony of those who often heard him, places him very high on the roll of American orators, and leaves little room for doubt that, with the opportunity of either of the great *triumviri*, he would have achieved a wider enduring renown.

HOW OLD IS THE RACE?

How long has man—the crowning, work of creation—been upon the earth? Here we are lost. The discoveries in Switzerland go to show that two or three races pre-historical, pre-Adamite, had lived in wooden cities built on piles extending into lakes of the country. They could be traced by the instruments they used. One had instruments of stone; a second of bronze; and a third of iron. In other places, as in the region of Amiens in France, implements of stone, fashioned by human hands, have been found in beds of gravel, under chalk formations where ages must have been required for the soil to collect above them. In the Pyrenees, also, human bones have been found with the bones of animals extinct before history began. The same has been in this country. Arrow heads of flint have been found with the remains of mammoth animals such as have not been since man began a record of events. In Kentucky, in 1838, the remains of an extinct animal were disentomped, as large as an elephant, that had been mired and destroyed by human beings. The whole were nine feet below the surface. There were found a layer of charcoal six to twelve inches thick, arrow heads, tomahawks and pieces of rock. The fore and hind feet were standing in a perpendicular position, and likewise the full length of the leg below the ashes, so deep in the mud and water that the fire which had been kindled to destroy the animal, had no effect on them. Prof. Agassiz has the humus of a man, found imbedded in a coral reef on the Florida coast which he considers, we believe, one hundred and fifty thousand years old. He defends this view as quite consistent with Scripture, as Gen. 1. 27-28, described, in his view, the first creation of several individuals, male and female, to stock the earth at a much earlier period than Gen. ii, 7, when Adam and his wife, the last creation, was formed. At least, he considers the language of Scripture as sustaining his view of distinct races being created.—*Newburyport Herald.*

THE WEALTH OF THE NILE.

The real wealth of the glorious old Nile is derived from its lowest affluent called the Black Nile—a river that rises in Abyssinia, near the town of Gondar, and pours into the Great Nile just above Berber. The inundation owes its value to the greasy black mud suspended in the waters of this branch; and it is doubted by some persons whether the annual inundation would ever take place were the Nile robbed of the mass of water that comes down the Black Nile. There might be a very large rise annually, but the water would subside without leaving that peculiar sediment which makes the soil of Egypt so fruitful. It is from knowing this that propositions were occasionally made by the enemies of Egypt in olden times of cutting off this branch, by turning its waters before they left Abyssinia, into the Red Sea, and thereby reducing Egypt to a desert, or at least to a very poor land; and on this account the Abyssinians were reported in an ancient tradition, to have the power of reducing Egypt to utter and irreparable ruin.—*Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines.*

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.

A pupil of Abbe' Sicord gave the followihg extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end."

"What is time?"

"A line that has two ends—a path which begins at the cradle and ends in the tomb."

"What is God?"

"The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the merchant of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world."

"Does God reason?"

"Man reasons, because he doubts: he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient. He never doubts—He therefore never reasons."

☞"There goes a man," said a friend to another, "who is worth his hundred thousand dollars." "Yes," quaintly said the other, looking after the rich man, "and that is all he is worth."

☞"Pa, how many legs has a ship!" "A ship has no legs, my child." "Why, pa, the paper says she draws twenty feet, and that she runs before the wind."

☞Tom Moore compared love to a pe'at; "because it shoots from the eyes." "Or rather," exclaimed Byron, "because it becomes less by paring."

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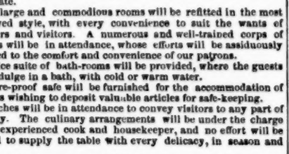
No. 113 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVE'S PATENT.
The attention of all parties interested in the pressing or compressing of HAY, COTTON, HEMP, WOOL, RAGS, HOPS, or any other article required to be baled for Transportation, Storage or Consumption, is respectfully solicited to the PORTABLE or STATIONARY PRESSES, manufactured by this Company, under the superintendence of the Patentee, Mr. JOHN H. GOVE.
The Press is very simple in its construction, requiring but ordinary intelligence to work it, and can be operated by any known power, such as Steam, Water, Horse, or Hand. In using Horse-power, but one Horse is required, the Press being so mechanically constructed on a well known principle that the *power increases in a greater ratio than the increasing resistance.*
The advantages of this Press over all others are as follows, viz:
1st. It can press 20 per cent. more material in a given space.
2d. It can do the work in 33 per cent. less time.
3d. It requires 50 per cent less driving power.
4th It turns out the best shaped bale for handling or rolling.
5th. The press will last a life-time, the working parts being built of the best of iron, and not liabe to get out of order.
The ordinary work of this machine will press in one operation (after once filling the box of the No. 1 Press) a bale of Hay of 450 lbs. weight in Two MINUTES.
Four men and one horse can bale 12 tons of Hay a day.
Four men without the aid of a horse, or any power except that contained in the Press, can turn out a bale of Hay 27 inches square by 46 inches long, weighing 460 lbs, or 23½ lbs. to the cubic foot.
No toggle joints, screws, cog-wheels, beaters or rollers used in this Press
The attention of Cotton factors and planters, Wool and Hemp raisers, is especially called to this Press, destined as it is to work a complete revolution in the now slow, clumsy and expensive method of baling
The Company will dispose of Town, County, or State rights (reserving to themselves only the right to manufacture) on reasonable terms.
Mr. N. D FISHER is the authorized Traveling Agent for the Company in the Eastern and Middle States.
For further particulars send for circulars. 6t7

FOR SALE.
FARMING
AND
MARKET GARDENING
LANDS
IN NEW JERSEY.
THE Subscribers will sell Tracts of Good Land for farming and market gardening in quantities to suit purchasers, situated in the counties of Ocean and Burlington, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, midway between New York and Philadelphia, at $10 per acre. In addition to all the common products of all arm, these lands are valuable for growing cranberries, sweet potatoes, peaches, grapes, tobacco and hops. All crops ripen ten days earlier than on Long Island. Squankum marl is delivered at any point on the railroad at one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and fertilizes the land for seven years after its application. The lands are mostly covered with yellow pine timber, suitable for lumber and cord wood. A portion of the timber has been recently cut off, leaving the land ready for immediate cultivation. Price of cedar rails, $5 per 100. Cord wood, at any railroad station, $3 per cord. A portion of the lands contain a large quantity of the best potters' clay yet discovered, for the manufacture of yellow ware. Saw-mill within one mile of Shamong Station. A good hotel at Shamong, on the lands offered for sale. The location is very healthy and water excellent. The location is very healthy and water excellent. Lands well watered with unfailing streams, and supplied with good mill-sites and water-power for manufacturing purposes. The whole purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if desired, if the purchaser cultivates the land.
For further particulars app y to
P. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J, or
WM. O. GILES, 70 & 72 Franklin St., New York.
Nov. 1, 1864. 6m47*

STANLEY HOUSE---Augusta.
THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Augusta and the travelling public generally, that they have formed a hotel co-partnership, under the name of WING & WILLIAMS: and have leased the *STANLEY HOUSE* (which is located on Water Street, in close proximity to the Depot and business portion of the city) to take effect on the 12th day of December, 1864, on which day the house will be opened in a style not surpassed by any hotel in the state.
The large and commodious rooms will be refitted in the most approved style, with every convenience to suit the wants of boarders and visitors. A numerous and well-trained corps of waiters will be in attendance, whose efforts will be assiduously directed to the comfort and convenience of our patrons.
A nice suite of bath-rooms will be provided, where the guests can indulge in a bath, with cold or warm water.
A fire-proof safe will be furnished for the accommodation of visitors wishing to deposit valuable articles for safe-keeping.
Coaches will be in attendance to convey visitors to any part of the city. The culinary arrangements will be under the charge of an experienced cook and housekeeper, and no effort will be spared to supply the table with every delicacy, in season and out.
We take pleasure in being able to announce that we have secured the valuable services as Chief Clerk, of Mr. GUY TURNER, formerly the popular and efficient clerk of the Augusta House, under whose supervision the internal arrangement of the house will be conducted in a manner to suit the most fastidious taste.
The subscribers intend that nothing shall be left undone to render their house worthy of patronage, and trust their efforts will meet with the approbation and support of the public.
CHARLES A. WING,
HENRY A. WILLIAMS.
Augusta, Dec. 12, 1864. 1

FOR SALE.
A PUBLIC HOUSE AND FARM.
The above property is situated at MEDWAY FORKS of the Penobscot River, eleven miles above Mattawamkeag—consisting of a two story House 36 by 28, with an L 40 by 21, with a Woodshed adjoining. 40 by 20, and a Well of good Water under the same; a Stable 36 by 36; a Barn 40 by 30; Carriage House, 36 by 20; and a Hog House, 30 by 16, with a 30-gallon boiler set in the same. The buildings are convenient and in good repair. There are one hundred acres of Land, fifty of which are cleared, and divided into mowing and pasturage, and are well fenced; the remainder is covered with hard and soft woods.
The above will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For further information inquire on the premises of
BENJ. N. FISKE.
Medway, Oct. 4, 1864. 50tf

STORE AND HOUSE FOR SALE.
THE HARRINGTON STORE,
No. 8 Bridge's Block, on Water Street, Augusta, for immediate sale at low price—terms easy. The first story is nicely finished for a store, the 2d for a millinery shop and the third for a family dwelling, and besides this there is a 4th story and an attic. It is securely built of brick, with slated roof. The whole is admirably adapted to an Eating Saloon for gentlemen and ladies, and a dwelling for the family. Enquire of
JOSEPH BAKER.
Augusta, Sept. 7, 1864. 40

HUSSEY'S IMPROVED PREMIUM PLOWS!
MANUFACTORY AT NORTH BERWICK, MAINE.

These Plows run very steady, draw easy, and have long been celebrated for their superior turning capacity, easy draft, strength, and durability.
The castings are all polished and the whole finished up in superior style of workmanship.
Testimonials, prices, &c., sent gratis on application.
Address T. B. HUSSEY,
North Berwick, Me.
33tf

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1865.*
ISAAC ODELL, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Cottle, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 9*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of
CHARLES W. LONGLEY, late of FARMINGDALE,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
January 23, 1865. 9* LAFOREST ELLIS.

WANTED FOR CASH!
Cotton Rags, Lead,
Woolen Rags, Copper,
Print Papers, Brass,
Old Account Books, &c., Pewter,
Cotton Batting, Zinc,
Wool and Wool Skins, Old Iron,
Rubber, &c., &c.
The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHASE,
15 No. 6 Union Block, Water St., AUGUSTA.

HOOP SKIRTS!
We have just received a full assortment of J. W. BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
45 HAMLEN & SMITH.

DR. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND!
THE GREAT AND POPULAR REMEDY
For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough.
Cures Gravel
AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.
There have been many severe cases in Boston and vicinity cured by the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which can be referred to. It is a reliable and speedy cure for the Gravel.
This medicinal preparation did not originate in an effort to get up an article to SELL. Undoubtedly very many of the popular nostrums of the day were started for that purpose, and some have given their proprietors vast wealth. Not so with the WHITE PINE COMPOUND.
In the winter of 1854-5, Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., compounded a small quantity of medicine for a member of his family, who was afflicted with a disagreeable irritation of the throat. Knowing that the White Pine Bark was useful in cases of inflammation, he made that the BASIS of his article. It was necessary to combine the Bark with other ingredients to modify its action as an astringent. Of course it was AN EXPERIMENT. It would not injure—it might do good. The result was surprising. A permanent cure was effected within a week, and there has been no return of the difficulty for NINE YEARS, though it was of long standing
A second small quantity was prepared for a lady who had a bad cough, and has raised some blood, and she was cured of it.
Two or three other individuals made a trial of it and experienced a wonderful relief in throat difficulties. But with all these flattering results, not a thought was entertained of ever putting it on sale, till several months had elapsed.
TESTIMONIALS.
A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.
Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt., says:
"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."
Rev. S. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., says:
"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and invaluable than ever. I have just taken your Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."
Rev. H. D. Hodge of West Randolph, Vt., who is also a physician, says:
"I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidney diseases."
Says Mr. S. H. Boody, of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, at Fort Tillinghast:
"The White Pine Compound effected a cure where a fellow was considered in a critical consumption by all who knew him. I can substantiate this by men in this Company who thought it folly for him to make a trial of it. In colds or coughs, men leave the care of the surgeon, whose treatment can be had for nothing, and try the White Pine Compound."
COL. GOULD,
Formerly Major of the 13th Reg't M. V. (that Veteran Regiment) in a letter to S. Dean, Esq., of Stoneham, speaks in the highest praise of the White Pine Compound, and expresses the wish that it might be sent to the soldiers. His opinion is based on personal knowledge.
No effort has ever yet been made by the proprietor to introduce it into the army; and yet it has often been purchased by friends of soldiers, to send in packages, and ordered by officers and soldiers, and large quantities have been forwarded by express.
WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR DIABETES.
Important testimony from Asa Goodhue, Esq., of Bow, New Hampshire.
For sixteen years or more I have suffered much at intervals from what at first was called kidney complaints, but a year ago last December I fell sick, and my attending physicians pronounced my disease Diabetes. The prostration of my system was so great, and of so long continuance, that neither relatives, friends nor physicians expected that I could possibly live through the spring. The same was my own opinion
Near the last of March, 1864, being well acquainted with Dr. J. W. Poland, I felt inclined to test the value of his White Pine Compound, as the article was highly recommended for inflammation of the kidneys. A bottle of it was procured, and immediately after commencing its use I began to amend. My strength gradually returned, the sore pains subsided, and in the fall I was able to attend to considerable business. I believe that Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, under God, has been the means of my recovery thus far.
To say that I ever expect to taste perfect health again is one of the questions at my age (64). But this I will say, that while I use the Compound my health is very comfortable. When I have relinquished its use the severe pains returned and all the disagreeable symptoms of my disease. But a return to the use of the Compound has produced immediate relief.
During the eleven months in which I have been taking this medicine I have used not quite five bottles. In a word, let me say to all afflicted with similar complaints to mine, try Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound.
ASA GOODHUE.
The White Pine Compound, advertised at length in our columns, is not only as it is here inviting, but is a highly approved medicine. Dr. J. W. Poland, the inventor, has the confidence of the many who know him, a confidence which he enjoyed while laboring usefully many years as a Baptist minister. His experience as a sufferer led him to make experiments which eased in his medical discovery.—*Boston Watchman and Reflector.*
The editor of the Manchaster *Daily and Weekly Mirror*, in a leader of the *Daily*, thus writes of the Compound:
"The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and colds we know of and no family that has once used it that will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge—it is sure to kill a Cold, and pleasant as sure. The great at inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the White Pine Compound made for Colds and Coughs should prove the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is known. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such that we know he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist clergyman, studying medicine to find remedies for his ailments with a delicate constitution, and standing with one foot upon the grave, made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of others the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, upright man, and are glad to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound."
For sale by all Druggists.
The White Pine Compound will be manufactured in